THE NATIONAL BI

G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

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WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1849.

bloody day, an unscrupulous party dared to place in a proclamation of the deceived King, the as-

in a proclamation of the deceived King, the as-sertion that the beginning of the battle was owing to "foreign emissaries" and the "criminal in-trigues of a small number of misoreants." It was owing rather to the hair-brained rashness of an

infuriated party, that wished to set all upon the bold cast of a die, and that had resolved before-hand upon this mode of averting the imminent

danger which menaced their system.

The unarmed masses of the people field in every direction, uttering mingled cries of fear and vengeance. A few minutes more, and the palace

square was empty. The stillness of death reigned around the residence of the Prussian monarch.

The King had quiet at last,

He did not hear that one furious and shrill cry

He did not hear that one furious and shrill cry for vengeance; that thousand times repeated cry, "We are betrayed! To arms!" and another sound, which, in the last score of years, had de-throned two dynasties. The cry resounded, "Barricades! barricades!" but, accompanied by the clang of the alarm bell, seemed to the King to

be only the murmurs of the populace in the distant streets. Barricades in Prussa's capital

The man who, a few weeks before, should hav

spoken of the possibility of thing, would have been laughed at as a madman. Berlin and barri-cades! Berlin, that royal residence; renowned through all Germany for its political indifference

and frivolity; that city of the most unhesitating loyalty, of the most devoted fidelity to the House

cades!" and, notwithstanding, the people under-took the unequal contest. It dared, without arms

without organization, without a plan, and without leaders, to wage it against an entire faithful, well-disciplined, well-led, and brave army, the

flower of the Prussian soldiery. They did not fight for a constitution or freedom of the press, or

of armed policemen, and the balls and byonets o

a corrupted army. The sentiment of lumanity

common to all, was aroused, and demanded ven

at the time by the press of all Germany.

Nemesis had touched the sacrifice. The Samson of the revolution had embraced the pillars of

the throne of the Hohenzollerns. But, as before, the strong man bowed himself to bring that throne

to ruins; the heart of its royal occupant failed him, and he was willing to descend, for a time, and abase himself; the revolutionary Samson released

his hold, and -but we will not anticipate the res

For the National Era.

EDUCATION .- No. 3.

Woman owes everything to its principles; it

has elevated her to her true position—as the

equal, not the slave of man-as his intellectual

ompanion and friend, not merely the panderer

to his animal instincts. She is to tread with him

the same path of life, share with him the same

joys and sorrows of earth and the higher glories

of immortality, beyond time, and space, and

change. O! every woman should be a Christian

not in the title merely, but in the true, earnes

spirit of love, embodied in the precepts of Chris-

But while an enlightened Christianity elevates

woman on the one hand, our civil laws oppress her

on the other. I would not be understood to ad-

vocate woman's rights for the ostensible purpose

of placing her, in the eye of the law, on a par

with the opposite sex—by no means; it were a poor ambition! But I would have the laws accede to

her equal rights with man, in order that the

sphere of her usefulness may be increased, and

her many wrongs redressed. While the laws op-

press woman, man will oppress her in her various

relations in society, not in every instance, but as

a general rule, and regard her as an inferior; con-

sequently, her moral influence cannot be so great

Oppressive customs grow out of oppressive laws.

The same amount of labor performed by woman

equally as well as by man, does not receive

fourth part of the recompense; and, in many in

stances, she receives scarcely sufficient to supply

food, clothing, and a shelter from the storms of

heaven. Thousands of industrious females are yearly driven, by the recklessness of despair con-

sequent upon unrequited labor, and the keen

gnawings of want-actual want-out into our streets

and thoroughfares, to become a reproach and

curse to society; and this, too, under the best

form of government the world ever witnessed!

among her most enlightened and Christian peo-

ple! How long! O, my God, how long shall the

poor victims of oppressive laws darken the glory

as it would be otherwise.

of thy sunshine!

of our narrative.

tianity.

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THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, NOVEMBER 12, 1849.

For the National Era. METAPHYSICS .- No. 4.

Mind manifested during this life wholly through the material organism-Such intercourse of spirit with spirit as establishes the unitary order of creation excepted—The natural reaches into the supernatural, a presumption of science—The body's functions subordinate in different degrees to the mind—The phenomena of the mind subject to the laws of the body—Mind has perception as well as sensation through spirit as establishes the unitary order of creation

The soul during this life is manifested only and centre and implement of completed percepthrough and by the organism of the body. To tion.

To say that matter cannot think is to say that matter cannot think is to say observation and experience its activities seem to depend upon the material machinery. To the senses and whatever of knowledge we have by them mind has no existence separate from matter, and no other capacities or powers than those which and no other capacities or powers than those which are exhibited by the corporeal instruments; or, the body is to the soul what a musical instrument is to the performer—its means of expression and

medium of manifestation.

I do not say that all the faculties of the soul, and all the actions of every faculty, depend upon in the actions of every faculty, depend upon in the actions of every faculty. material conditions, and that there is nothing within us which is above the sphere and independent of the laws of materialism; for, a negation so broad as this would be unphilosophical in spirit and very improbable in fact. The faith of the enlightened, and the superstition of the ignorant, all the world over and all its history through, are arrayed against it; and the presumptions of science, even the science summoned by skepticism strongly corroborate the assumptions of faith. We have the analogies of nature for the probability of powers which can pierce into the province of the spiritual even while in the main they are limited by the laws of the material life. Every class of beings which we know possesses a shade of that which is the proper characteristic of the class anyt above it. The mineral and vergtable material conditions, and that there is nothing tion of the latter. class of beings which we know possesses a shade of that which is the proper characteristic of the class next above it. The mineral and vegetable worlds blend so as to bridge over their difference and distance by transitions which obliverate the marks of separation; the vegetable and animal natures are confused where they border by mutual overlappings and every species of each of these great kingdoms of natural beings mingles

produce them. And just as in the case of the musician, his powers are not measured by the music produced, so of the human soul: by means of this body in this life it can accomplish so much, and is liable to such changes as we witness, but what are its intrinsic capabilities and liabilities of the first childhood do not a much improve us; but these of the second the these great kingdoms of natural beings mingles with that which is first above it by intrusive over-reachings that fill up the gulfs which definition would put between kinds and degrees. Classes flew into each other by participation of properflew into each other by participation of properties, and so creation is linked into unity, from or fitted with organs capable of all its glorious strong up to archangels. Between centre and centre of adjacent groups the difference of kinds is obvious, as the interval between the crests of waves, but where they meet they are indistinguishably blended. Throughout nature, structure with structure and function with function interchange where they separate and embrace a they depart, and the unbroken harmonies of the universe answer to the oneness of its origin and end. If plants are made sensitive that the proximate modes of life may mingle at their margins:

must mingle where they meet. In affirming the dependency of mind upon the material organization during the present life, therefore, this point is reserved, and the mechan ical philosophy is received to this extent under

to participation with its superior, and, that aspira-

ence where the law of progress has become a

habit of nature and reached the noblest of all its

material medium; and some of that upper-world

liberty seems even indispensable amid the disa-

bling limitations of this life. The supernatural

But the truth and all the truth concerning this instrumental connection and its incidents is not outranked in importance by any department of somewhat singular form of "propositions," "dethe great subject. The soul inhabits the body, mands," and "wishes," addressed by the King of and all the parts of the body answer to its offices Prussia to the other German Princes, as well as in orderly relation and dependency. There can the law on the abolition of the censorship, were be no part of the structure without a function | read aloud and commented on in all the groups necessary to the whole, though the greatest diver- The news of the dissolution in the forenoon of the sity of relations between the several parts and old Ministry, and of the intended formation of a the whole necessarily exists in a structure so new one, under the presidency of Count Arnim, complex in constitution and use. Some organs of increased the general rejoicing. The fall of the the body are incessant in their activity; some Prime Minister, Bodelschwingh, was particularly gether. Some of the offices of the organs termi- hailed with as much joy as at Berlin. nate in the maintenance of the machinery only-

emotion are very unlike the substances which digestion and secretion produce, and have no parallel in the mechanical movements of the body, has induced the error of altogether neglecting the organism in the study of mental science. Besides, mental philosophy was cultivated for ages before the functions of the body generally, and especially those of the nervous system, were even tolerably known; and its doctrines took their general shape and the study its method, while as yet

mind from matter in technical contemplation may have been still further effected by the apprehension that the doctrine of immortality would be endangered if the offices of mind were considered in any respect subject to the laws of its physical instruments. These objections are not valid. If thought and emotion are very unlike bile and saliva, if feeling and fancy can have nothing in common with substances elaborated from articles of diet, it must be noticed, that the doctrine of the brain's instrumentality in the mental pheof diet, it must be noticed, that the doctrine of the brain's instrumentality in the mental phenomena does not intimate that mind is a secretion or product of the nervous apparatus. No such analogy is affirmed, and the doctrine is not responsible for any, between the nutritive and the intellectual functions. Digestion and assimilation build up the body and keep it in repair, as an instrument of the mind, and voluntary motion is among its capabilities of duty; but it is to some action of the perfected instrument that we look for analogies to reconcile our reason to the alleged physiological connection; and we find them in

the organism—Immortality and nature of the soul not involved in the physiological inquiry—Manifestation not a measure of the soul's intrinsic power.

The organism—Immortality and nature of the soul soul impury—Manifestation not a measure of the soul's intrinsic power.

The organism—Immortality and nature of the soul soul impurity—Manifestation not a measure of the soul's intrinsic power.

The organism—Immortality and nature of the soul soul impurity—Manifestation not a measure of the soul impressions into intellectual affections, it is not difficult to admit that the brain is the seat

of the capabilities of the instrument that must produce them. And just as in the case of the

BERLIN LETTER. HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE LATE PRUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

CHAPTER V.

The Catastrophe-(Concluded.) We resume our sketch at half past two o'clock in the afternoon of the 18th of March. The warm if the domestic and half-reasoning animals are sun of an early spring gilded with its rays the lifted into intercourse with us by an educability massive columns and the stained-glass windows of above the limitations of instinct, it is egregiously the royal palace. The King looked down from his illogical to deny, and to deny positively, that our apartment on a large crowd of his subjects, colrace is endowed with something of that which is | lected partly to witness the entry of the deputaimmediately above its rank—something lowest in | tion and the accompanying procession of the civic that which is above us and highest in us. It is guard, and partly by the rumors already circuflatly unphilosophical to say that our present and lated, of concessions to be made by the King. The future, this material and that spiritual, are di- crowd was almost entirely composed of persons of vided by a yawning chasm of incongruity, and that property and standing; there were few workmen the law of intrusion or anticipation fails first where and blouses, but great numbers of the burgeoisi the material brinks upon the immaterial-that and of the civic guard with their white badges. the mineral may ascend into the vegetable and the They were a quiet and even joyous aspect. Only vegetable into the animal and every species aspire | the cry of "Withdraw the military!" was heard from time to time, but this was from individuals lost here and there in the multitude. This cry tion is first forbidden, and ascension first arrested expressed, however, the unanimous wish of the where it becomes most noble and most necessary ! people of Berlin. Suddenly a voice announced At the top of this climax; in the full sweep of

this accumulated tide; up in the range of exist- from the balcony of the palace: "The King consents to everything!" It was true. During the preceding twenty-four subjects, it is impossible that creation should sud- hours, the deputation from the Province of the denly lose its instincts and the wisdom of design Rhine had presented their Address, and succeeded start aside from its consistency of drift. It is not in convincing the King, that, without the dismissal probable that all the light which comes to us from of the Ministry and other concessions to the peothe higher life suffers the refraction of this dense ple, he could not hope to retain that Province. The news from Breslau and Konigsberg was not less significant. The King began to see that the last moment in which his concessions would be (if unity of scheme pervades the universe) is only in time had arrived, and, with a heavy heart, prea higher natural, and the material and spiritual pared to make them. A shameless party has since dared to assert that the King acted on this occasion of his own free will, and according to a

> demonstrate that the irresistible force of a las necessity was alone able to wring the concession from his unwilling hand. The announcement was received with a burst of acclamations. The different concessions, in the

resolution he had long entertained : all the facts

come into use at regular but somewhat distant acceptable. The telegraphs communicated in periods; and others are inactive for years to- stantly the news to all the Provinces, where it was The King had stepped out on the balcony o they are but the servants of servants; others are the palace while the late Minister, Bodelschwingh, was reading the royal proclamation. Count Ar-It is well known that the mental faculties are nim, the new Prime Minister, stood at his side. attached to the physical organization, and their Frederick William IV wished to have the last philosophy is thus far a department of physiolo- satisfaction of announcing to the people with his gy. Such of them as are concerned with the own mouth the advent of the new era in the hishings "which do appear," are regulated by laws tory of Prussia, and to allay the popular exciteand subject to changes exactly correspondent to those of the corporeal fabric. The conditions of infancy, maturity, and old age; of health and drowned in the confused noises that rose from the disease; vigor and debility; habit, necessity, and liberty; and of alternate activity and repose, are as distinctly marked upon the intellect and affections as upon the bedily frame. The same words are used interchangeably concerning the states and accidents of both, and the affections of either are instantly translated into correspondent changes are instantly translated into correspondent changes are expressions of applause, with the exception of a suppose are instantly translated into correspondent changes are expressions of applause, with the exception of a region the report the circumstances at the instant to the King; and unless the fullest satisfaction were given, he would immediately resign his office and his sword. The satisfaction was given. The Prince of Prussia, in the presence of the King, apologized to the General for his hastiness, and begged to have the honor of accompanying him to the dinner table. But this did not end the interval of the circumstances at the instant to the King; and unless the fullest satisfaction were given, he would immediately resign his office and his sword. The satisfaction was given. The Prince of Prussia, in the presence of the King, apologized to the General for his hastiness, and begged to have the honor of accompanying him to the dinner table. But this did not end the interval of the circumstances at the instant to the king; and unless the circumstances at the circumstances at the instant to the king; and unless the circumstances at the instant to the king; and unless the circumstances at the instant to the circumstances at the instant to the king; and unless the circumstances at the instant to the king; and unless the circumstances at the instant to the circumstances at the instant to the king; and unless the circumstances at the instant to the circumstances at the instant to the king; and unless the circumstances at the instant to the king; and unless the circ are used interchangeably concerning the states and accidents of both, and the affections of either are instantly translated into correspondent changes in the other.

The feeling that there is something in mind the state of the same words at this coronation, the magical elect of a breach less attention on the part of the assembled thousands. But the cries which saluted him were only expressions of applause, with the exception of a very few which seemed to demand or to revile. The last were addressed to the soldiers, who still the courts and which matter cannot measure—that thought and maintained a menacing attitude in the courts and maintained a menacing attitude in the courts and at the gates of the palace. The cry, "Withdraw at the gates of the palace.

germ of a possible revolution. The political reasons for one were in the heads and hearts of only a very limited number; they were unknown to the great mass whose arms alone could strike the decisive blows. One sentiment, however, was common to all—one which, next to the religious, the long and severe service of the week, stood over against the insolent town's folk? can best has ever exercised the most powerful influence over the German people-the sentiment of humanity, which had been wounded beyond longer endurance by the brutality of the soldiers and police. We wish that we, our wives and children, shall no longer be shot down like so many dogs "-was the feeling that pervaded the masses. There

were no emissaries, no vagabonds, who, whenever the cry died away, caught up its echoes and renewed it, but orderly citizens, members of the Civic Protection Guard, who demanded for the citizens the right to watch over the peace of the city. Count Arnim communicated this demand to the King. The reply was: "They certainly cannot demand a dishonorable withdrawal of the

The military-bureaucratic party, who fancied that they saw the last pillars of royalty totter, oposed with all their might the King's yielding to this demand. Their leader was the Prince of Prussia. The time has not yet arrived in which the veil can be lifted entirely which covers the conduct of this man in a moment so decisive and so important in the history of Prussia. The details of the immediate acts which preceded the outburst of the revolution are in their minute circumstances still covered with obscurity. But other facts, which are well known, enable us to arrive almost if not quite at the truth.

The vacillating King had taken the decisive step. He had taken it at the last moment, constrained by inexorable necessity. He had broken the solemn vow made eleven months before in the royal speech, to "leave to his successor his crown unweakened in its prerogatives as he had inherited it." The aristocratic-absolutist camarilla stood around him, irritated and in silence, as he stepped back into his chamber from the balcony. He had a second time attempted in vain to get a hearing. With the deepest emotion he had sought to speak to the people. His request, that they would be still, for all had been granted, that they would accord him the favor of one hour of silence, was unheard in the irregular and confused cries of master! This city of broad streets, whose regularly built houses form lines as straight as the the rejoicing multitude. In vain did he protest the sincerity of his promises, in vain did he lay his hand upon his breast and bow beseechingly to the people over the stone balustrade of the bal
the rejoicing multitude. In vain did he protest King's regiments on parade, how often had experienced military men, after seeing them, exclaimed, "All is possible in Berlin, except a popular insurrection, or a street revolution with barri-

The mass had then but one thought, but one ery : "Withdraw the soldiers."

He stepped back from the balcony. The decisive moment approached nearer and nearer with every oscillation of the pendulum of the golden every oscillation of the pendulum of the golden clock that stood upon the marble mantelpiece of might know that their bodies and lives, their the royal cabinet. The party which had already been overcome surrounded him, and drew him on to his and their ruin.

He had granted everything, more, probably, than he was willing to sanction on longer conside geance for the innocent blood that had been shed eration. He had bestowed it as a rich boon of vengeance for the treason that had been commithis royal grace—and notwithstanding all this, the people would not consent to hear him. But he wished, in return for his rich gift, to have at least quiet and silence in his own house. He was fatigued, worn out point is hady and mind. The cesseless cries, the sight of the multiude, upon whom his appearance had no longer its wonted magical influence, filled him with loathing and disgust. In his short-sightedness, he could not detect the error of his courtiers, who saw in the assemblies of the people nothing but rictous mobs. The charge that foreign emissaries were intriguing with the people, a charge often repeated at the palace, was not without its influence on his mind. Broken down with fatigue, torn with conflicting emotions, wounded by the reproaches his royal grace-and notwithstanding all this, the ted. A treason had been committed at the mo flicting emotions, wounded by the reproaches both silent and expressed of his courtiers and of his own family, piqued in his vanity as an orator, and embittered with passion against the power which had made him bow before it, he wished at the last moment to prove once more that he was free, to save himself in his own esteem, to show

that he was master in his own house.
"I must and will have quiet!" We cannot say whether these identical words really escaped from the lips of the King, but the preceding circumstances and the events which immediately followed, give this charge the highest degree of prob-

A command to obtain this quiet by force of A command to obtain this quiet by force of arms was not given by him. Even the royal proclamation of the following bloody night does not say who gave this command, although it speaks of the nesessity that existed to clear the palace square by cavalry going at a slow pace, and without making use of their arms. This circumstance was of high importance. It strengthened the people in its belief that the lamentable violences which followed were to be attributed to the only man who had the power to change the complaining exclamation of the King into a command. This man was the Prince of Prussia.

Already before the 18th of March, public opinion had ascribed to this prince and his well-known absolutist principles all the violence used and brutalities perpetrated by the people. The following well-authenticated facts will show whether the people erred in its judgment. The gray-headed General Pfuel, a man of the highest distinction and liberal mind, was commandant and governor of Berlin during that eventful week in March. He had, before the catastrophe to the brink of which our narrative has arrived, expressed his decided determination not to expressed his decided determination not to expressed.

in March. He had, before the catastrophe to the brink of which our narrative has arrived, expressed his decided determination not to permit any firthg upon the people or any street fighting, except in case the soldiers should be attacked with other arms than stones, or in case they should menace with these the palace or public should menace with these the palace or public buildings. The use of weapons, the sword, the bayonet, and discharges of musketry, against groups of unarmed people, after the manner adopted during the preceding week, had taken place against his will and command, and every-body remarked that two influences were at work in contrary directions, upon the troops. This became perfectly clear a day or two before the 18th. A large number of men, exasperated by the scenes of violence and blood of the few past days, moved back and forth in the vicinity of the palace uttering ories and insults against the solpalace uttering cries and insults against the sol-diers who filled the courts and gates, and whose pickets were advanced even into the square. A few stones were also thrown. General Pfuel, who was in the palace, came out and went to the crowd was in the palace, came out and went to the crowd to persuade it to retire. While he was thus engaged, a cry of alarm was suddenly raised in the crowd, and the General, turning around, saw an infantry company with arms presented, advancing against the crowd at full charge. Stepping before them, he gave the command, "Halt! Ground arms!" The soldiers obeyed. At this moment he was addressed by a well-known voice, with the angry words—"General, what are you doing? You spoil the men, whom I have taken so much trouble to prepare! It is unworthy of you." It was the Prince of Prussia. The gray-headed warrior, thus rebuked, answered, without hesitation, that he would accept neither commands nor reproaches from his royal highness; that he would report the circumstances at the instant to the

Let the Christian awake to his great responsibility! When the Judge demands of the immortal spirit, in a future state of existence, "Where is thy brother?" will it be sufficient that he reply, "I know not; am I my brother's keeper?" Alas! no; he knowshis moral obligation to man as man, and to man as the creature of God, and will be without excesse. to the dinner table. But this did not end the in-trigues against the General. The party which burned with anger on account of the concessions already made, and with desire to teach the un-ruly rabble respect for bayonets and cartridge balls, availed itself of the moment when the Gen-eral, wearied out by several days' fatigues, and several nights of watchfulness, went to his house in the forenoon of the 18th to take a few moments repose, and to change his clothes. When, a few hours later, the cry of the people for vengeance met his ear, he rose, and hastened towards the palace. On the way he was met by the intelli-gence that he was no longer commandant in Ber-lin, and that his place had been given to General Von Prittwitz.

Von Prittwitz.

We return from this digression to our narrative. The King wished to have quiet and order;

unprovoked violence which had during the last few days cost the blood and lives of so many of the withdrawal of the military rose from every side of the palace. His wish was a command for it the renovating influences of an enlightened has courtiers; but how it came as a command from the courtiers; but how it came as a command from the courtiers; but how it came as a command from the courtiers; but how it came as a command from the courtiers; but how it came as a command from the courtiers.

"Freedom! O, 'tis a glorious thought!
Freedom to be and to do as we ought;
To be free without—free within—
Mind, body, and spirit, unfettered by sin." Let the people of our glorious Republic prove hemselves worthy of the blessings they enjoy; and themselves worthy of the blessings they enjoy; and let them strive to form this Republic into a Model let them strive to form this Kepublic into a Modei Republic, indeed—such as will receive the appro-bation of Heaven. Let such as truly believe in the principles of Christianity, lift up their voice against war and all oppression; let them discuss the force principles and the spirit of love. It is not only man's right, but his imperative duty, to discuss all Constitutions and laws, however "paover against the "insolent town's folk" can best be inferred from the following facts: be inferred from the following facts:

Two squadrons of the dragoon retiment of guards, which had been stationed in the large court of the palace, made an evolution so as to advance upon the people. Citizens weing white handkerchiefs hastened to meet them, with the cry, "Long live the King! Back win the military!" The answer to this cry of pace was a charge at full trot with the squadron of horse, which cut down the unarmed people with their swords. triarchal" in their origin, that imbody wrong principles, that are oppressive in their nature, and

opposed to progress.

Evil contains the element of its own destruction, and it will react fearfully upon the commu-nity in which it exists, if its nature be not un-derstood, and a remedy provided ere it reach its crisis, and the poor victims of oppression rise, with burning indignation and relentless cruelty, swords.

Immediately after, the infantry of the guards advanced out of the large gates of the palace, with arms presented. Then came the musketry discharges, said, in a later proclamation, to have been caused by a "misunderst, ling."

That this was the exact course of events, is evident from a thousand different proofs, and yet, in the course of the very night which followed this hloody day, an unserguoulous party dared to place to revenge the wrongs of centuries.

For the National Era. THE MANIAC MOTHER.

Murder is crime when done by private hand! Murder is just when done by Law's command! "Murder thou shalt not," was the Almighty's word! "Murder I will do," from the law is heard!

Her eye was ever kind and bright, Her form was very fair, And in her look and smile and mien Shone grace and beauty rare. Her voice was full of melody, And warb'ed like a bird, And for its kind and loving tones

All blessed her as they heard. She was her mother's only one, Her father's darling child, And though their worldly rank were low The Lord had on them smiled; For in their hours of labor, Or by the blazing hearth Their child was still their chiefest joy,

There came another to her home-A youth of manly form: He sought and won her from their side Filled with affection warm He placed her as a cherished one Within his rustic cot, And, crowned with happiness and joy, Full blessed was their lot.

A lamb was added to their fold, A child of beauty rare, With laughing eye and lovely face, And curling flaxen hair. The mother's soul was wrapped in bliss, Her path indeed was blest, For better than her life she loved This fledgeling of her nest.

But sorrow was in store for her, She soon was left to daily toil, Unaided and alone. Her husband to the tempter's snare Had yielded up his soul, And spent the earnings of his toil On the besotting bowl.

Her daily task was long and hard, The night saw no release; To bring her cherished darling food, Her toil could never cease. But yet she felt the sweetest joy A mother's life can know; For love will ofttimes bless a life Of wretchedness and woe.

ler occupation gone She saw her loved one fade away, His eve no more would meet her own. In laughing, childish glee, But sunk and glazen—and its lids Drooped low with misery. The strong man oft is broken down

But soon her post of labor lost,

With sorrow's iron weight: And woman in her deepest grief May oft be desolate: But the hardest thing on earth to see, Unmoved and reconciled, Is the uncomplaining suffering Of a meek and quiet child.

Its pain and anguish pierced her heart Its mounings crased her brain; Her father's look, her mother's words, Flashed o'er her mind again. Of her Heavenly Father's love, And so she sent her darling there

It was a sad and awful crime She did not know its weight Childless and desolate. The horror-stricken gathering crowd Shrunk from her gestures wild, As, with a mother's agony, She cried, My child! My child!

What charm can earth now hold for her? Remorse and quickened Memory Would do their work full scon; Unless to one so deeply tried The Lord's help should be given, With long endurance and with faith

But, no! the flerce Draconic law And now upon the gallows step, She meek yet shrinking stood; And all amid the countless throng— Their laughter loud and high, They led her forth to die.

Her bearing, mild and patient, Her look, resigned and sad, With which her soul was clad-And then from woman's gentle form By rude men turned about, From God's own image on the earth

They choked the life-blood out. Oh! Law! what erimes are acted forth In thy all-powerful name! What tales of woe thy pages tell, The patriot and the righteous man, The forger and the thief-all whelmed

Where's Charles of England-where the King Where's Mary, Scotland's hapless Queen? What gallant Raleigh's fate? Where's Mary Dyer and the throng

And Dodd and Anne Askew? Felt Law's avenging word; From Law their doom was heard. The Jews in frenzy cried; And through that law, by wicked men, Our blessed Saviour died.

And ever since the world began, E'en to this present time, The law, intended for our weal, Is violence and crime.

And heralds, too, of Gospel truth, In pride of human ressoning vain, Forget his holy word.

For the National Era. RELATIONS OF MARRIAGE TO GREATNESS.

I am convinced that the rapidity of Human Progress will greatly depend upon the observance of the laws of marriage. These laws have reference to such an adaptation of husband and wife as will secure their own highest happiness and the best possible development of their offspring. That much of the physical and mental inequality observed among mankind is due to the mismatching of parents, there cannot be a shadow of doubt. That much of the natural proneness of many to vice and crime is due to the same cause, is equally evident. And that the conditions of the great mental and physical vigor of children are chiefly dependent upon the true adaptation to which we refer, is apparent to all who have given this sub-

ject a little attention. In this I would not rob education and social circumstances of their great importance in occasioning good or bad character; for we believe these can do much to pervert the best natural endowment, or to correct the most unfortunate by birth. But I would have it distinctly understood, that a large amount of the woes of life, much of the physical and moral deformity we observe among our fellow men, as well as of the great inferiority of so large a portion of mankind, can be effectually overcome by a strict re-

gard to the marital relations. I should not attempt to discuss the whole subject of marriage in this paper, even if I were capable of doing so; my object is merely to give some facts from the history of Greatness, which bear upon the question of early marriages. I have frequently seen it asserted, by physiological and phrenological authors, that to marry before the maturity of the parties in physical and mental vigor, is a gross indiscretion, if not an unpardonable sin. For, though the parties may be happy through life, yet the consequences upon their children, in giving them feeble constitutions. ill health, and premature graves, are unimaginably deplorable, and should startle all young lovers from their reveries, who begin to dream of connubial felicity. This may be true, but the inconsiderate reader is little apt to heed a mere assertion; and with multitudes, inclination is sufficient to countermand an undemonstrated propo-

I have also seen, since beginning this inquiry, the statement that certain of the world's distinguished sons have been the youngest born of the family. It need not be said that the authority of half a dozen such cases selected from the shining host of renown have little or no authority, inasmuch as it may be that double the number can be found who were the eldest born. To make, therefound who were the eldest born. To make, therefore, an appeal to Greatness effectual on this subject, we must begin with the biographical born in 1789. His mother was a Miss Carey, a the family. Though we have not space to give his parents were we know not

We must apologize for the omission of many raphers have failed to give facts which are of any raphers have failed to give facts which are of any service in this connection. It may be here remarked, that the lesson of history in this case is, it has a it to be a served to reliable, because the historians had no theory to support, nor no preguatice on this subject to pamper, by the concealment of opposing facts, or the undue coloring of those that are favorable. Let us, then, listen to the voice of Nature, for, when her dicta are given, they are effectual, and should command universal and unpushified obedience. When we find the and unqualified obedience. When we find the eldest son distinguished, we shall give such facts as can be found concerning the condition of their parents, tending to explain the vigor of their first child.

Lord Bacon was the youngest son by a second marriage. His father was fifty and his mother thirty-two years of age at his birth, which was

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN was the youngest son by the second marriage of his father, who was also the youngest son of the youngest son for four generations. He was born in 1706.

Josiah Quincy, jun., was the youngest son, born in 1744, and his father was the youngest son, born in 1709, and was thirty-five at Josiah's

SAMUEL JOHNSON was the eldest son, born is 1709. His father was past fifty, and his mother past forty years of age at his birth. His father had but one other child, a son, that died at the age of twenty-five. It is proper to remark here, that this case seems to be an exception to the law, that children born while their parents are in the line of life, are of inferior mind and body. But the fact is given, that both his parents possessed large and robust bodily powers, and transmitted their physical vigor to the son.

Adam Smith, the founder of Political Science, was an only son, and born in 1723. His father

was an only son, and born in 1723. His father had been originally bred to the law, and afterwards held the office of private secretary to Lord Louden, Secretary of State and Keeper of the Great Seal. He was Comptroller of Customs, and died a few months before Adam's birth. It is therefore evident, from the stations he had filled, that he was of full middle age at the time of the advent of his illustries con

of the advent of his illustrious son.

Voltairs, of whom it is said, that "he broke voltairs, of whom it is said, that "he broke our spiritual chains," and of whom it may be said, that he came near sundering our religious ties, was the younger of two sons, and born in 1694. He was so feeble an infant, that he was not expected to survive many months, but finally lived to puzzle the world for eighty-five years.

JEAN JAQUES ROUSSEAU, who was the author of that theory of government upon which our

of that theory of government upon which our fathers based the Republic, to wit, the "social compact," and who boasted, when past fifty years of age, that there was no woman of fashion of whom he could not make a conquest, was born in 1712. Mention is made of a brother, seven years older than he; so that he must have been the third or fourth, if not the youngest son. He was one of the most original philosophers the world ever had, and probably the influence of none was ever greater during his life. And yet his cele-brated Confessions "contain a revelation of folly

brated Confessions "contain a revelation of folly so extreme, vanity so excessive, and baseness so disgraceful, that it would pass for incredible, if not proved by the book itself.

D'ALEMBERT WAS AN illegitimate and a foundling. He was taken to the hospital, but his father, M. Destouches, who was Commissary of Artillery, provided for his support as soon as he found what had happened. His mother was sister of Cardinal Toucin, Archbishop of Lyons, and was afterwards known in the circles of Paris as a woman of talents and accomplishments. Soon and was afterwards known in the circles of Paris as a woman of talents and accomplishments. Soon as she discovered the literary and scientific inclination of her son, she remarked: "Woe to him who depends for subsistence on his pen! The shoemaker is sure of his wages, but the bookmaker is sure of nothing." She was the author of a novel, of which the reviewer said, that it could make the most hardened weep. He was born in 1717, and, two years after, entering the born in 1717, and, two years after, entering the born in 1717, and, two years after, entering the born in 1717, and, two years after, entering the born in 1717, and, two years after, entering the born in 1717, and, two years after, entering the born in 1717, and, two years after, entering the born in 1717, and, two years after, entering the born in 1717, and, two years after, entering the born in 1717, and, two years after, entering the born in 1717, and, two years after, entering the born in 1717, and, two years after, entering the born in 1717, and, two years after, entering the born in 1717, and the second son of a soulpcould make the most nardened weep.

born in 1717, and, two years after, entering the Academy, he attained the highest rank of geometricians. He was a disciple of Voltaire. I have been thus particular in this case, not only to show that D'Alembert was not born of young parents, and to man as the creature of God, and will be a without excuse.

When a woman errs, her sin is visited upon her with tenfold the represent that the same sin is upon the opposite sex. The reason of this is not, as many believe, because a more exalted virtue is expected from her, but from the stubborn fact that the laws oppression begets of virtue is the same. If a man sin, his guilt is equally great in the eye of Heaven as the guilt of sin.

The force with the force on the law shows that the laws oppressive laws. The principle of virtue is the same. If a man sin, his guilt is equally great in the eye of Heaven as the guilt of sin.

We have endeavored to point out some of the evils that have opprated to oppose man's moral progress, and we propose to continue the subject in another number.

When will the Gospel's ministers of the laws oppressive laws. The principle of virtue is the same. If a man sin, his guilt is equally great in the eye of Heaven as the guilt of sin.

When we said that he is an exception to the law that individuals conceived at a time of unhallowed gratification have a predominance of the lower opreasant and are rarely more intellectually distinguished. We find his mother was a talented woman, and his father, from the position he held, was a man of no mean mind. Besides, the example of the same of th that D'Alembert was not born of young parents, but also that he is an exception to the law that individuals conceived at a time of unhallowed gratification have a predominance of the lower organs, and are rarely more intellectually distinguished. We find his mother was a talented woman, and his father, from the position he held, was a man of no mean mind. Besides, the examples of illegitimates in France are not of so much account as in other countries, where the illicit commerce of the sexes is more disgraceful, and more effectually prevented.

LAYOISIER was born in Paris in 1743; and the fact that his father had become wealthy in the occupation of farmer general, shows that he must have been in middle life when his notable son was born, and in all probability a younger son.

though he was an early son. The probability is, however, that Sir Matthew Hale was born of middle-aged parents.

GUILFORD, Lord Keeper of the Seal, was the LORD JEFFRIES was the sixth son. LORD MANSFIELD was the fourth son, and born

WHOLE NO. 150.

in 1704. SIR WILLIAM BLACKSTONE was the fourth son. and born, after the death of his father, in 1723. THOMAS ERSKINE was the third and youngest son, and was born in Scotland, in 1750.

Sie Samuel Romilly was the third son that attained the age of maturity, and born in 1757.

WILLIAM PITT was the youngest child, born in 1759, when his father, Lord Chatham, was fiftyne years old. ALEXANDER HAMILTON Was born in 1757, and

was the youngest son of his father's second wife.
George Washington was the third son, born in 1732, of the second wife of his father, who had had two sons by his first wife. PATRICK HENRY Was the second son, one of nine children, and was born in 1736. His father

was the second husband of his mother.

General James Clinton was the fourth son, born in 1736; and General George Clinton was born three years after.
WILLIAM DAVIDSON, another Revolutionery

General, was the youngest son, and born in 1750.
General Greene was the second son, born in 741. His father was a Quaker. Benjamin Rush, the Father of Medecine in America, was the eldest son, and born in 1745.

America, was the eldest son, and born in 1745. His father died when his son was six years of age, the father of but one other child, which renders it probable that he was on the verge of middle life, at least, when Benjamin was born. His mother was an extraordinary woman, and not being able to educate her children from the proceeds of a small farm, she removed to Philadelphia, and engaged in trade. She taught the elements of English herself.

AARON BURE WAS BORN in 1756, four years after

AARON BURR was born in 1756, four years after his father's marriage, in the thirty-eighth year of his age. His grandfather and father were successive presidents of Princeton College, New Jersey. His mother was twenty-five years of age at the birth of Aaron, and was the daughter of the celebrated President Edwards. His parents died before he was three years old. DANIEL WEBSTER is the youngest child by a

second marriage.

Joseph Story was born when his mother was forty-four years of age.
Dr. Doddridge was the twentieth child by one father and mother.

Horace Greeley is the eldest of seven children.

three having died before his birth.

The Hutchinsons are the four youngest of twelve children now living, out of sixteen of the Hutching formit. twelve children now living, out of sixteen of the Hutchinson family.

MOZART was the youngest of seven children, he, and a sister four years older than himself, being the only survivors of childhood. He was born in 1756. When but six years of age, he, with his sister, who was ten years old, gave high-

ly successful public concerts. His parents were also distinguished musicians. SHAKSPEARE was the eldest son, and was horn SHAKSPEARE was the eldest son, and was born in 1564. The ages of his parents are not given. He ran away to London to escape the penalty of deer stealing, attached himself to a theatre, and became a dramatist that the world has failed to

catalogue, and notice all the examples, whether born first, second, third, or last in the progress of workman about the theaare. What the ages of

all the bright examples that can be found, yet I will give all the cases that I have examined, so that the list can be taken as the average of the ALEXANDER POPE was born in 1688, the only

THOMAS CAMPBELL WAS born in 1777, the was sixty-seven years old. LOED BYKON was born of his father's second vife, three years after her marriage, in 1788. His father had a daughter by his first wife.

children, born in 1735. JOHN DRYDEN was born in 1631. He was the John Dryben was born in 1631. He was the eleventh child of a family of fifteen.

John Milton, who is said to have been a "man in his childhood," appears to have been the eldest of three children. He was born in 1608. His father was disinherited on account of his reformed faith, and adopted the profession of a scrivener.
It is highly probable that he married late, as he had been educated at Oxford, espoused the radical religion, was disinherited, and went to work for a living before his marriage. He was a distinguish-

ed musician.

EDMUND WALLER was born in 1605. His father died while he was an infant, and his care devolved on his mother, who was a remarkable woman, intimate with Cromwell, whose downfall she pre-dicted to him. Edmund was a younger child. He represented his borough in Parliament at the age of sixteen. He was cousin of Hampden, and made a speech in his defence, of which 20,000 copics were sold in one day. He died in 1687, leaving a numerous family. His eldest son was too weak to inherit his estate, and the second son took it. He married a rich wife at twenty-two years of age, by whom he had a son that died young, and a daughter. She lived but a short time, and he married a second wife, whose first child was as stated above. His second son became quite distinguished. These facts bear heavily on the law of marriage that is

the first of this paper.

ABRAM COWLEY was born in 1618, and was probably the only son; if not, he was the youngest as his father died before his birth. His mother was a woman of lofty sentiments, and to her counsels is ascribed, to a great exteut, the moral purity that characterized her son. Abram wrote many poems at ten years of age.

Sir Walter Scott was the fourth son, and was

born in 1771.

GOTTFRIED AUGUST BÜRGER was the only son of his father, who died when he was a boy. He became dissolute, and was abandoned by his grandfather, who assumed the care of him. He managed, however, to raise a living, reformed and bore the title of "poet for the German people." From the Poets, turn we to some of the English WILLIAM HOGARTH Was the eldest of three

children, whose father's father was the youngest of nine. He was born in 1697. His father was a chool-teacher and an author. He wrote a work of 400 pages as an addition to Littleton's Latin Dictionary, which was much praised by the best scholars. William was apprenticed to a silver plate engraver. The fact that his parents had but three children is something to show they were in middle life when the distinguished artist was born.

RICHARD WILLSON was the third son, and was

born in 1713. Sir Joshua Reynolds was the tenth of eleven children, and born in 1723. Thomas Ganeseorough was the youngest son, and born in 1727. WILLIAM BLAKE was the second son, and born

in 1757.
GEORGE MORLAND, who is said to have been "original and alone," was the eldest of five children, and born in 1763. What the ages of his parents were we are not informed.

Henry Fuseli was the second of eighteen chil-THOMAS BANKS, a noted sculptor, was the eldest of three sons, and born in 1735. Little is said of

grandchildren. George was born in 1734, and became a renowned painter.

ALLEN RAMSEY was also a poet, the son of a poet, and born in 1713. He was the eldest of seven children. Poets are generally of early development; and this fact in the case of his father may reconcile this example with the law under

Spaaching

sixteen children, born in 1769. He was chief painter to the King. BENJAMIN WEST was the tenth child, born in 1738, and the youngest son. We will close these citations with a few exam

we will close these citations with a few examples of a different stamp.

Sir Thomas More was an only son, born in 1480. His father was about forly years of age at his birth. His mother, on the night of her marriage saw engraven on her wedding ring the number and character of the children, the face of one things with twenty her in the state.

Swedenberg, Bishop of Skasa.

John Wesley was the fourth son, and born in

JOHN HAMPDEN was born in 1594, the elder of two sons. His father was member of Parliament in 1593, and died in 1597. He must have been in middle life when his noble son was born, for, at that time, youth were not as apt to be members of Parliament as they are now legislators in this country. His mother was aunt to the Protector Cromwell.

WILLIAM PENN was an only son, born in 1644. His father was but twenty-three years of age at the birth of his son, but the fact that he was Rear Admiral of Ireland at the time, proves that he must have matured at an early age. His father was a most conscientious man, and his mother was daughter of a merchant of Holland. Among the historians, we find the following

concerning whom the required facts are given. Hume was the youngest of three children, and GIBBON was the youngest of seven children, and

was born in 1737. was born in 1737.

Smollett was the second and younger son of the youngest, and was born in 1721.

William Robertson was the seventh child, and was born in 1721. His father was an able divine,

and his mother a strong-minded woman.

Among the great commanders, we find the fol-ALFRED THE GREAT was the third son

PETER THE GREAT was the seventh child of his father, and the eldest of his second wife. His father's oldest child was weak and diseased. Peter was born 1673. FREDERICK THE GREAT was the eldest son, born in 1711. His father is said to have been

old at his death, and Frederick being but twenty-nine years of age at that time, the inference is, that he was mature when his illustrious son was NAPOLEON BONAPARTE Was the second son, borr

in 1769. His father was but twenty-one years of age at the birth of Napoleon. He was attached to Paoli, the champion of his country's independence. His young and high-spirited wife, while enciente with the future hero, followed Paoli's headquarters and the army of Corsican patriots across the mountains, and resided a while on the summit of Monte Rotondo. As the time of Napoleon's birth approached, his mother was escorted back to Ajaccio. On the important day, she went to church, but, finding herself ill, hastened back, and arrived at her room just in time to leave the infant upon the carpet. The advocates of early marriages may make as much out of this example as they can get credit for. Horatio Nelson, the hero of Trafalgar, was

the fourth son, born in 1758.

CHARLES XII was the eldest child, born in 1682, when his father was twenty-seven years old His mother was renowned for her virtues, but his father was a tyrant. The Queen employed all her means in relieving the oppressed, and, when these failed, she threw herself at the King's feet, and, bathing them with tears, besought him to pity his subjects; but the reply she received was, "Madam, we took you to bring us children, not to give us advice. But, not to close with human butchery on our

minds, let us cite a few examples from the rank of polite writers:
HENRY FIELDING was the third son of the third

son, and was born in 1707. Sterne was the second child. JOSEPH ADDISON Was born in 1772 when his father was forty years of age. He was the eldest son. His father left four other children, all of whom were as far above the ordinary world as

Joseph was above them. In collecting the above examples and authorities, we have taken all, as they came before us, in hose cases the necessary facts have been fur-ished. No selection has been made with a view to the great law under consideration, but all contra dictory facts have been cited. We have gone over but a small portion of the field of Human Greatwhole. A profitable class of subjects under this head would be, the Kings and Emperors of the world who have been enthroned by hereditary right. If we should compare the eldest born with the younger throughout all kingdoms, we would be struck with the weakness of the one and the comparative strength of the other. Peter the Great was the actual Czar while a mere boy, in consequence of the weakness of his elder brother, who was the nominal sovereign. So would we find striking contrasts between kings born of very youthful parents, and those who derived vieinds and bodies from full-grown sires. In the few investigations I have made, the reader covered the fact in several instances of the weakness of the first born. In no case has an example of inefficiency in the younger childre that has fallen under my notice, been omitted.

What, then, is the argument? The reader need not be told, that those who are born of immature parents are the monuments of parental folly and wickedness. The statement we have made, furnishing scarcely a single instance in favor of early marriages, should be considered conclusive on this subject, and lead the young to reflect before they add to the deformity and weakness of mankind. Every marriage should be consummated under such circumst in each child an improvement in the stock. Progression is the order of Nature, and it is to be lamented that the indiscretion of love is one of its greatest obstacles. It is sometimes said, in justition of early marriages, that it tends to conserve the virtue of the parties, and thus promote public morality. But let it be said, in reply, that those who require early marriage to protect their virtue, better rot in the filth of their own minds than give birth to such as will transmit forever their weakness and their baseness. None but those who can produce good developments for their children, and who are free from all transmissible disease, should permit themselves to be the occasion of a single birth. It is as wicked to bring into the world a constitutional thief, or mur-derer, or a libertine, as it is to be guilty of these s themselves. Let all, then, reflect upor crimes themselves. Let all, then, reflect this subject, and be cautious how they sin.

THE CHINESE LANGUAGE.

Mr. S. P. Andrews, well known by his labors in the cause of Language Reform, has produced quite a sensation in the scientific world, by a recent lecture before the New York Historical Society, in which he announced, and undertook to prove, that the Chinese language, instead of being a mere accumulation of arbitrary signs, or characters, is composed of a few more than one thousand elementary characters, and that to understand these is to know all the materiel of the

"He stated that be was already quite certain of the primitive symbolic significance of the greater part of these elementary characters; and, to demonstrate that he was so, he selected a single symbol, the rude picture of a tree, and traced it throughout all the elementary characters in which it appears, amounting to no less than one hundred and forty, or one-eighth of the whole, giving the emblematic significance of each."

The Journal of Commerce remarks-We hope, for the honor of American science that Mr. Andrews will pursue the subject, and place the language spoken by a nation which numbers its population by hundreds of millions upon a footing of possibility as respects its acquisi tion by the rest of the world?

NEW JERSEY .- The result of the election in New Jersey seems to be a Whig majority on joint ballot of 9. The Senate consists of 19 members 10 of whom are Whigs; the House, of 58 mem bers, 33 of whom are claimed as Whigs.

Louisiana,-Charles M. Conrad (Whig) elected to Congress from the 2d district, and Emile La Sere (Dem.) from the 1st district The Democrats have carried the city of New Orleans, and probably the whole State.

Michigan.—The reports from Michigan, so far, render it probable that the Democratic ticket has

THE ASHTABULA SENTINEL, one of the oldest and most influential papers on the Western Reserve, appears in new type. We are glad to see it deriving so substantial a support from Free Soil Men. We learn from its columns that a new Free Soil Weekly is soon to be established at Charlon, Geauga county, by O. P. Brown, a man of ability and influence. The editor of the Taylor paper in that county, the Republican, says that

THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, NOVEMBER 15, 1849.

DIVORCE: OR, THE ISLAND ESTATE. By Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth.—This story, so long promised by Mrs. Southworth, will be commenced next week, and continued thereafter through several successive numbers, till completed. We make this timely announcement, that new subscribers, desirous of having this story complete may lose no time in sending in their subscriptions. We may as well say that the tale will be, in the main, true; indeed, the realities on which it is founded are so extravagant in themselves, that the author, we are assured, has been obliged to omit some things that are true, lest they should appear

A word to those of our readers who do not like fiction: They must recollect that Christ taught in parables, and that fictitious narrative has come to be a favorite mode of inculcating truth, even in the religious world; that the great majority of our readers are fond of this kind of writing, and that it is but fair to devote a limited portion of our paper to the gratification of what we believe a very natural taste. Meantime, we do not ask them to give up their peculiar opinions; we shall take good care to supply them with a larger amount of substantial reading than they can easily obtain in any other Weekly.

OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

We publish the following extract of a letter from a highly intelligent gentleman in New York, for the purpose of attracting attention to our Foreign Correspondence, and that those who furnish it may see that their work is appreciated as it deserves to be.

"In your department of Foreign Correspondence, I regard your paper as standing at the head of its cotemporaries; and for that alone, leaving out of sight," &c., * * * * "I consider it worth the subscription price."

"THE FRIEND OF YOUTH."

We send, this week, a specimen number of this paper to every subscriber to the Era. Those who wish to subscribe will please forward their names with the money immediately, as it is important that the editor should know how large an edition to print of the next number, which will be mailed here during the first week of December. Those who do not wish to subscribe will please return the number sent them, as it will be needed to upply subscribers.

It was thought best to supply all our subscribers with a specimen number of the Friend of Youth, but, of course, none will be sent hereafter

except to those who order it. Nobody will dispute our right to bespeak a liberal patronage for the little paper; and, as example is better than precept, we quote the follow ing extract of a letter to the editor of the Youth's Friend, from a warm-hearted friend of the Era: "I have done what each subscriber to the National Era might easily do: that is, I have sent you \$2 for five copies of your Friend of Youth." Such of our exchanges as may deem the new paper worthy a friendly notice, will please notice

LETTER OF MR. CHASE.

We call attention to the letter of Senato

Chase on our first page. It is manly and explicit, and shows that Mr. Chase is now precisely what we have known him to be for the last eight years incompromisingly Anti-Slavery, and in relation general politics. Democratic in his principles. We referred briefly to a recent coarse and malignant assault made upon him by the Cincinnati That paper has had a re moderation and decorum, in political controversies, but the editorial article to which we allude is one of the most unscrupulous and ferocious personal tirades we have ever seen. Its senior editor has occupied a high judicial station, is well stricken in years, and has munerto been - friendly terms with Mr. Chase, whose abilities he has recognised, and whose position, as an honorable, high-minded member of the bar in Cincinnati, he well understands. We do not believe he could have penned such an article. It must surely have manated from some personal enemy of the new enator, who probably took advantage of the Judge's absence, to smuggle his wares into his

BREWER'S GRAND MOVING PANORAMA.-We refor the reader to an advertisement in another place of Brewer's Grand Moving Panorama The view of the city of Mexico, and the Prarie scene, are indifferent; but the other pictures are highly interesting. We were particularly struck by the representation of the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, one of the grandest panoramic views we have ever seen.

The exhibition, we understand, has excited great admiration in some of our Eastern cities. and it is attracting much attention here.

THE SPEAKERSHIP AGAIN .- The Washington correspondent of the Charleston Mercury, after nentioning Messrs. McDowell, Cobb, Bayly. and Boyd, as Democratic candidates for the Speakership, says Mr. McDowell is "decidedly the most respectable," but that if he be withdrawn as is expected, and Bayly, of Virginia, be brough forward by the united Virginia delegation, he will probably be elected. The corresponden

"Is it not probable that the public sentiment the South will demand that her Representative shall do their utmost to place in the Speaker's of trial and danger, and who has never forgotten for any selfish visions, his duty and his patriot

Mr. Bayly can never be elected to such a posi tion. He is too violent and extreme. It is not probable that he will be run, but his claims may at first be urged, so as to impress the Northern Democrats with the idea that their Southern brethren offer a compromise when they settle down upon Cobb or McDowell.

THE KENTUCKY CONVENTION has determine upon the organization of the Court of Appeals as

 The Court of Appeals is to consist of four judges elected by the people—three to constitute quorum.

2. The four judges to be elected in four district

2. In Four judges to be elected in four districts, one in each, and to serve for eight years. Of those first elected, one is to go out in two years, one in four, one in six, and one in eight years—to be determined by lot.

3. The judges to be removed by a vote of two-thirds of the General Assembly, for any offence not impreschable.

This is the chief practical result reached by the convention. The Louisville Examiner is surprised at the great indifference with which its proceedings are viewed.

GROUNDLESS SPECULATION .- A Western exchange, speculating concerning the Speakership, unces that Messrs. Disney and Olds, from Ohio, will hold off from the support of the regular Democratic nomination for Speaker of the House, unless the candidate be in favor of Free Soil. Never! No matter who may be the caucus nomince, these gentlemen would be the very last to refuse him their support.

DOES HE SPEAK BY AUTHORITY.-The New

York Tribune says: "Messrs. Mann and Tuck we understand to be both now friends of the National Administration, though neither of them voted for General Taylor, and Mr. Tuck was formerly a Locofoco. They will both, we feel confident, vote for an Administration Speaker of the House. Mr. Hale was also a Locofoco, but is not now hostile to the Administration.

Does the Tribune speak by authority? We do t believe it. All the gentlemen named hold their he has been issuing his journal for six months at a pecuniary loss, that he will publish it for a few months longer, when, unless its subscription list positions, and will feel under obligations to no-

body for reporting them as "friends," in a party For the National Era.

TO FREDRIKA BREMER. Welcome from thy dusky Norland,

Daughter of the Vikings bold! elcome to the sunny Vineland Which they sought and found of old! Soft as lapse of Silga's waters

Strong as winter from his mountains

Roaring through the Northern pines Swan of Abo! we have listened To thy saga and thy song, Till a household joy and gladness We have known and loved thee long

By the mansion's marble mantel. By the log-walled cabin's hearth, Thy sweet thoughts and Northern fancies Meet and mingle with our mirth; And o'er weary spirits keeping Sorrow's night watch, long and chill,

Shine they like the sun of summer Over midnight vale and hill.

Sweet eyes smile for us in Norland, In their bitter grief of parting And their bridal joy we share We alone are strangers to thee, Thou our friend and teacher art; Come and know us as we know thee

Let us meet thee heart to heart

To our household homes and altars. We, in turn, thy steps would lead As thy loving hand has led us O'er the threshold of the Swede. Amesbury, 11th month, 1849.

THE SPEAKERSHIP OF THE HOUSE.

The newspapers and the Washington corres ondents have commenced the canvass for Speake of the new House. The object is, to preoccupy the ground for some favorite candidate, and forestall the claims of others. Some of the writers speak at random, or from their own convictions but in many cases the press is used simply as the agent of adroit political managers, who stand behind the curtain and work the wires.

It is generally assumed that Mr. Winthrop will be the candidate of the Whigs. He is not to acceptable to all the Southern Whig members as a Southerner would be, but less obnoxious to them than any man Northern Whigs can present. While some of his decisions on the last night of the last session of Congress displeased the extreme pro-slavery men, they will remember how much he offended some Northern members by his construction of the Committees on Territories and the District of Columbia; and these Northern men will pardon this, in consideration of his manly and impartial bearing, as presiding officer. It will be urged with force, that harmony is indispensable in the councils of the Adminstration party—that this can be secured only by forbearance, mutual concession, abstinence from a proscriptive spirit on either side. If Mr. Winthrop be thrust aside to make room for a Southern candidate, it will reveal a proscriptive spirit in the party, and this will drive off such men as Campbell and Hunter of Ohio, Sprague of Michigan, Mann of Massachusetts, Wilson of New Hampshire, &c., whose votes can be relied upon for Winthrop. On the other hand, if the Northern Whigs insist upon substituting Winthrop by a Northern man, more acceptable to Free-Soilers, the extreme Southern Whigs will be alienated Mr. Winthrop, then, as representing the average strength of the elements that elected General Taylor, will be the candidate of the Taylor party. The Democrats are rather more perplexed than

the Whigs. They will come together, after a defeat, brought about by a schism in their ranks on the question of Slavery. They will not know at first how far to trust each other, having no Central Power to aid them in adjusting their different views and interests. But, judging from present indications, the slaveholding element will in the main determine their pelicy. The maof members from the South and West. Already the managers have laid all their plans for a Southern Speaker. Wilmot Provisoism is to be eschewed. The candidate is to be not only from the South, but to be unobjectionable to the Calhoun Democracy. It is curious to watch the process of kneading the Northern Democracy into a shape to suit the ends of these managers. Letters have been passing to and fro among all sections of the party. The new members from the North. elected by Democrats or by Democrats and Free-Soilers, have been written to, and their favor for Southern candidate for the Speakership has been invoked, on the ground that the Northern members can furnish no suitable man for that position. Mr. Cobb is named as an available mar and his refusal to sign the Southern Address is referred to as indicative of liberal views on the Slavery question, which should commend him to Northern suffrages. But if he will not answer, there is ex-Governor McDowell, whose Anti-Slavery speeches during the agitation of the Slavery question in Virginia in 1831, and whose strong opposition to all projects looking to a dissolution of the Union, should certainly conciliate Northern support. One or two Northern papers mention Governor Cleveland as a suitable candidate. but the letter-writers and the Democratic editors generally do not deign even to notice the intimation. Some of the Western papers put forward the name of David T. Disney, but the Washington Union disposes of him very summarily, though with extreme politeness, as follows:

"Mr. Disney is favorably known to the Demo racy of the country for the prominent part which he acted at the head of the Ohio delegation in the last Baltimore Convention, and as Speaker of both branches of the Legislature of his State, where he had the highest reputation as a most able and accomplished presiding officer. The en-tire newspaper press at Cincinnati, Whig, neutral, and Democratic, are strongly recommending him for Speaker of the House, and urging his election as a position to which the West is entiled. But we are advised from a most reliable source, and we feel ourselves authorized to say that, however grateful he may feel for this flat-tering tribute to his character and qualifications, this is no indication of his own expectation wishes; that he does not wish to be considered a candidate, but expects to support some other of the gentlemen already named in connection with

Thus they play their card. A Northern man is named, highly complimented, but is shown the door in the twinkling of an eye; while the whole effort of the Southern press and central organ, and Washington letter-writers, is, to concentrate attention upon Mr. Cobb, as the Democratic candidate for the Speakership, and so pre-occupy the minds of the Democratic members with his claim, that when they assemble in the Capitol, they will scarcely feel at liberty to make a free choice.

Mr. Cobb having been selected as the Demo cratic candidate, it may be well for the Northern Democracy, which stands pledged to the doctrine of Free Soil, to understand on what ground the selection is made, and what principles he is expected to represent. We copy from the Charleston Mercury, which despises indirectness and covert dealing :

"Perhaps the obstacles to harmonious action in the Democratic party are not much fewer or easier to surmount. They have this advantage, the great body of it is from the South and West, and the South is relatively stronger in the party than for a long time past. New York, the centre of distraction, long time past. New York, the centre of distraction, is almost unrepresented, while the delegations from Virginia, South Carolina, Alabama, Tennessee, and the Southwest, are in commanding strength. Another advantage is, that it is the natural course of things that the candidate of the Democratic party should be from the South; and unless the Northern

lowing extract of a late letter from the Courier's

lowing extract of a late letter from the Courier's Washington correspondent:
"'The substance of a letter from Mr. Howell Cobb has been stated publicly here; and it is in effect an expression of his opinion, that the Democratic Free-Soilers will vote for him because he is apposed to Mr. Calhoun; and that the scale may be turned against him by the votes of the Taylor Calhoun Democratic members of South Carolina?

"Of the authenticity of this pretended letter we have no right to pronounce. The Savannah Georgian denounces it as slander; but the Georgian does not profess to know anything of the mat-ter. We shall wait to hear from Mr. Cobb him-Mr. Cobb is too discreet a man to permit him-

self to lie under such an imputation; and meantime, the Washington Union steps forward to give the Calhoun men the satisfactory assurance that Mr. Cobb has written no such letter. It says: "In connection with the Speaker's chair, we Bonner, published at Athens, Ga., (the place of Mr. Cobb's residence,) contradicting the report about a letter attributed in this city to Mr. Cobb:

" SPEAKER OF THE NEXT HOUSE OF REPRE-SENTATIVES.—We see a statement going the rounds of the papers, to the effect that Mr. Cobb had written a letter to Washington city, in which he is represented "as claiming or calculating upon the votes of the Democratic Free-Soilers in Congress to secure his election to the Speakership, on account of his opposition to Mr. Calhoun," We are authorized to say that Mr. Cobb has written

no such letter." When will parties have done with this abominable double-dealing? The suffrages of the Northern Democratic members are solicited for Mr. Cobb, on the ground that he refused to sign the Southern Address, and is opposed to Mr. Calhoun. But, in the South, this opposition is authoritatively denied, and the reasons of his refusal to sign the Address are thus stated by the Charles-

on Mercury: "It will not be pretended that this (the refusal was a sort of opposition that gave the recusants any claim to the support of Free-Soilers. They published at the time their reasons for not signpublished at the time their reasons, ing that Address. They claim a place among the ing that and uncompromising friends of the most devoted and uncompromising friends of the South. Their objections were not to the principles of the Address-to its strong array of the langers of Abolition and to the earnestness of its dangers of Aboution and to the earnestness of its warnings—but to its omission of the history of Northern party relations to the progress of the fanaticisn; in short, they thought it not pointed and strong enough; not a sufficiently severe analysis of the character of Abolition in its own

We agree with the Mercury, that "it would in deed be a most extraordinary reading of their own words if they were now to make a merit of their dissent with the Abolitionists themselves.' It would be more than this-it would be base hypocrisy, just the crime Northern managers are uilty of now, in trying to make the Democracy believe that this dissent argues opposition to Mr. Calheun, and liberal views on the Slavery Question.

We abhor every species of party tactics, ? volving deseption and double-dealing, and shall lo all we can to prevent People from being imposed upon. If the Northern Democrats choose to vote for Mr. Cobb, or anybody else, let them do it deliberately, with their eyes wide open fully aware of all the responsibility they assume Mr. Cobb is an inflexible opponent of the Wilmot Proviso; opposed to the whole policy of the anti-slavery movement; and was the head manager on the last night of the session, of the game to defeat the Free Soil men, and fasten Slavery ipon the Territories. If Democratic members elected on solemn pledges of opposition to the extension of Slavery, choose to support him for the Speakership, let them do so, and assume the full responsibility of breaking their pledges and betraying their constituencies-but let them not add to the guilt of treason, that of hypocrisy; let them not dare to impose on the People the lsehood, that the cause of Free Soil has

a friend or a neutral in Mr. Cobb. We would especially direct the attention of our readers to the saying of the Mercury, "that it is the natural course of things that the candidate of the Democratic party should be from the South. It is the usual course of inings; perhaps, natural, when we consider of what stuff the non-slaveholding politicians are generally made; but it is certainly in the teeth of common sense and fair dealing. From 1827 inclusive to this year, there have been eleven Congresses, only two of which have had Speakers from the free States. Of these eleven Congresses, nine have had Democratic Speakers, including the 231, at the long session of which the Speaker was a Democrat,) but of these nine only one has had a Northern Speaker! In other words, in eighteen years, the slaveholding Democracy has held the Speakership, fifteen years, the non-slaveholding Democracy, only two! And now, the sceptre is to be restored to those to whom

t belongs in "the natural course of things," We should like to know what is thought o these things by Messrs. Wilmot, King, Julian, Durkee, Booth, Cleveland, Waldo, Potter, &c. and whether they intend to bow their necks to the yoke, or to stand by their principles and each ther, like men?

For some at least of the gentlemen named, we are sure we can speak-they will stick to their

Principles, whatever may become of Party. POLITICAL JESUISTRY.

The New York Tribune persists in suppressing part of the truth as it respects the Whigs of the

South. It says-"THE SOUTHERN WHIGS .- It is a very com remark of the Northern Locofoco politicians, that the two parties at the South are alike in their hostility to Free Soil—and not more common than false. There is a very wide difference between the two, as was shown in the speeches of their respec-tive representatives, Wm. M. Gwin and T. Butler King, to the Californians at San Francisco. The Southern Whigs want the great question settled in such manner as shall not humble and exaspe-rate the South; the Southern Locofocos want it rate the South; the Southern Locofocos want it so settled as to conduce to the extension of the power and influence of slavery. That is exactly the difference between them. There is now and then a pretended Whig paper, like the Augusta Republic, that takes the Calhoun ground, but every such paper is in the interest of our advergaries and working for the defeat of the Whig saries, and working for the defeat of the Whig

Even the South Carolinian, the central Dem cratic paper of South Carolina, denies the truth of the Tribune's representation. "We know," it says, "the slanderous language to be untrue with regard to the great body of the Whig party

The Tribune does not tell its readers that leading Whig papers in Georgia are at this very moment marshalling the Whigs of that State to take extreme ground in behalf of slavery. The following is an extract from an editorial which appeared in the Southern Whig (Athens, Georgia) on the 25th October. After berating the Democrats for their division of opinion on the subject of the defence of Southern rights, it calls upon the Whigs of the Legislature to stand forth as the champions of slavery. "The very existence of the Union," it says, "now depends upon the South maintaining a bold, undaunted front."

"The Whigs, we are certain, will present a bold and united front in favor of asserting and bold and united front in favor of asserting and maintaining our rights. Let the Legislature, therefore, adopt such resolutions on the subject as cannot be misunderstood; let them avoid all at-tempts at serving up that sort of miserable catchpenny trash, that means anything and everything, or nothing at all, and which is only resorted to for political effect. It is now too late in the day to attempt anything of the sort—the people now

The Whig then proceeds to copy, with strong approbation, the remarks of an able Whig cotemporary, in the same State, as follows:

"Most fully do we concur in opinion with our able cotemporary of the Journal and Messenger, from the last number of which we make the following extract on this subject:

"In regard to our Federal relations, Georgia

should be from the South; and unless the Northern men are willing to declare war outright, the Southern candidate is not in so much danger of being embarrassed by the factiousness of the Free-Soilers as the Northern. If they start fairly, then, and move with reasonable discretion, the prospects of the party for the Speakership are good.

"Among the candidates named, Mr. Cobb of Georgia, is prominent. He is a man of ability, and has a large amount of experience. But there is one difficulty in his way, which, if he and the party are not careful, may prove incalculably grave. This difficulty will appear from the following the cotemporary of the Journal and Messenger, from the last number of which we make the following extract on this subject:

"In regard to our Federal relations, Georgia must not be allowed to maintain an equivocal position. Southern rights must be maintained. The Democracy are divided in regard to the constitutionality of the Wilmot Proviso, and a fierce war will doubtless be waged between the Athens junto and the Calhoun wing of the party. The Whigs, therefore, will be called upon to settle the question, and we have every confidence that they will plant themselves.

Believing the application of the Proviso to territory south of the Missouri Compromise line to be an outrage upon Southern rights, they will not hestitate to the approximate the south to territory to the south to territory to the south to itate to denounce its application as a precedent to territory north of that line. They cannot and will not countendace the absurd position assumed by some of their opponents, that the constitutionality of a law de-pends upon geographical limits. The Proviso must either be constitutional or unconstitutional. It cannot be constitutional in Oregon, and unconstitutional in California. If unconstitutional, as the Whigs believe it to be, then have the Democratic Congressmen from Georgia sacrificed the rights of our people, because they had no right to compromise the Constitution which they swore to support and maintain. The Democrats will therefore be compelled either to abandon their present leaders in Georgia, or become the avowed advocates of the constitutionality of the Proviso. Upon them rests the responsibility. They must take one horn or the other of the dilemma, and either will cause their destruction. The Whigs, on the contrary, have nothing to fear, if they are only true to heir ancient creed and to Southern rights. We implore them, therefore, to take their position firmly, earlessly, and unitedly, upon this subject.

mong them will insure success, even against the comined powers of a wild and unscrupulous foe?" This is carrying the war into Africa. The Whigs of Georgia are about to cut under the Democrats-to out-Herod Herod. Perhaps it is very jesuitical to follow up the

Pribune's half truths with the whole truth NEW YORK.

The recent election in the State of New York very inauspicious to the Administration party not because they have lost everything, but because they have lost so much. For one, we did not expect that the Democratic party, after its serious division, could be reunited so efficiently as to accomplish anything of importance this year; but its great success shows the weakness of the Adinistration.

The vote on the State ticket is exceedingly close. The Whigs claim a majority of about 500 The Democrats claim, with great confilence, that they have elected Jewett, Chatfield. Follett, and Clark - that is, the Judge of Appeals, Attorney General, Canal Commissioner and Prison Inspector. The Albany Evening Journal claims that the Whigs have elected the rest of the ticket, and thinks they have the Canal Comnissioner. The Whigs say they have a majority of two in the Senate; the Democrats believe they have a majority of the House. Henry B. Stanton, author of Modern Reforms and Reformers, an old Liberty man, is elected Senator by majority of 800

In the city of New York, just before the election, an address was issued by Messrs. Sickles, Lee, Brady, Schell, Sweet, Stewart, Kellett, Galagher, Walsh, Bloodgood, and Alling, styling hemselves the Democratic Republican Executive Committee of Tammany Hall. They charged he Barnburners with bad faith, in questioning the candidates, and thus attempting to carry the election on the Abolition issue, for the purpose of throwing overboard Senator Dickinson. They denounced Messrs. Chatfield, Randall, Welch. Clark, and Campbell, for answering the questions of the Barnburners, and concluded with the following practical advice:

"What shall the Democracy do? Will you "What shall the Democracy do? Will you vote for candidates whom you did not nominate—for candidates who have insulted the Syracuse Convention by accepting a test which that Convention denounced? Can it be expected that you will stand by with your arms folded, and witness the proscription and degradation of your candidates on the State ticket? See them defeated on A Aris Slavary test and do no act or ways part an Anti-Slavery test, and do no act on your part to protect yourselves and save the honor of your party? We think not. The Democracy of this city and State are yet too mindful of their duty to the National Democratic party, to permit a sectional and fanatical brand to be plaforehead. The union of the States, with its unnumbered blessings, is more dear to us than a coalition with traitors. Let us, therefore, at the polls, to-morrow, vote only for such candidates on the State ticket as have remained faithful to the cause they represent, and the compact from which their positions emanated. If you and your friends are to be proscribed, then must you proscribe also Let this be done, and hereafte that a chivalrous fidelity to the terms and spirit of a tracky can accepted disregarded with impu-nity by those who seek the advantages of an alli-

This was followed up by a meeting of colored citizens in New York, at which resolutions were passed, announcing their determination to use their best efforts to defeat the Democratic ticket. The result of this two-fold movement was the triumph of the Whigs in the city.

We are not much surprised at the conduct of the colored people. They could not forget that the Democratic party in years past had done all it could to disfranchise them, and it could hardly be expected that they would see in the subsequent novements of that party-its division on account of the Slavery question, and its reunion on better principles than had formerly controlled it-a ufficient reparation for the injury it had done them. Their movement was a natural one, and so far as the city was concerned, we are not prepared to say that it was not well advised. But ve regret that their opposition was extended to the State ticket.

The Washington Union says: "It is no new thing for the Whigs and negroes in the free States to vote together at elections. It was done in the late election in New York, and the result in the State, it seems, depended upon the negro vote. The negro vote, amounting to 1,200 or 1,500, has given the State to the Whigs, if they have got it. In the contest between the suffrage and charter party in Rhode Island in 1842, the negroes in Providence, having the right to vote, coalesced with the Whigs or charter party

n support of 'law and order. se are significant and important facts for the patriot to contemplate in both sections of the Union. To the North it shows how the most de-graded classes of voters are enlisted under the by their votes principles and policies really at war with their own true interests."

The colored people have voted with the Whigs n New York and in Rhode Island, because they believed the Whigs favorable to their rights, and knew that the Democrats had opposed the extension to them of the rights of suffrage. Is this evidence of degradation? So far from it, it shows part of the colored people, demonstrating their fitness for the exercise of the rights of citizenship in those States.

We trust that the reunited Democracy of New York henceforth will show that it no longer neasures out justice according to complexion. The New York Tribune has a characteristic arti-

cle on the result of the New York election, in which, by bringing to view past offences of Democratic politicians against Liberty, it aims to show the incongruity of their coalition with men distinguished for their Anti-Slavery principles, and to hold up the latter to ridicule. But it knocks all this in the head by the following remarkable "That all the professing 'Democrats' and all

"That all the processing "Democrats" and all the Abolitionists of our State could together outnumber the Whigs, is no discovery reserved for 1849. The question is, Why should they unite? and what are they to do, if united? When one county can only be carried by passing Anti-Slavery resolutions, and another by resolving that Negroism and all manner of Anti-Slavery distraction are henceforth to be repudiated and unknown, what can a victory profit, save to the few who gain office by it? Must not the success of so motley and discordant an array be the signal for its dissolution? We have said nothing of this while the contest was proceeding; but now it is over, we may express our conviction that the undisputed success of the Coalition last Tuesday would have been a far sweeter blow to our old and formidable antagonists than its signal defeat. With power comes responsibility, and how should such an explosive combination act? 'To beat the Whigs' may suffice for a campaign, but with victory its vitalthe Abolitionists of our State could together outsuffice for a campaign, but with victory its vitality is exhausted. Does any one believe that Henry B. Stanton and Oliver Charlick, had both been elected. B. Stanton and Ottoer Unartice, had both been elected, would have been impelled as legislators by common purposes or sympathies? What single purpose cherished by Mr. Stanton could have been heartily concurred in by Mr. Charlick? And when we consider that another national contest is ap-proaching, in which the principles of the Balti-more and Buffalo Conventions cannot be blended more and Buffalo Conventions cannot be blended or confounded as they may in a State contest, we are strengthened in our conviction that a victory won by the help of Seth M. Gates, H. B. Stanton, & Co., would have resulted in the prostration or trans-formation of the party hitherto in fellowship with Vir-

ginia and Alabama. Giles Scroggins would have been far more likely to have lost his oxen than to have

found a cart. "These considerations are so obvious that the led us to regard with incredulity the earlier pre-monitions of the union ultimately effected. It seemed obvious that the Hunkers had only to stand still for one year, and the Earnburner array would have been dissipated like the mists of the morning, leaving the field clear to those standing on the Baltimore platform. The leaders must have seen this, but the candidates expectant for sheriff, clerk, &c., in the several counties, could not wait the ripening of events—they must be blest now, and a year to their eager spirits seemed an eternity. They forced a coalition, and some of them secured thereby the objects of their aspi-rations, but involved their party in an entanglement from which years will be required to extricate it. But perhaps they have given it at the same time an undesigned but effective impulse toward the path of Progress and Reform—to the path whence the incongruity of Democracy and Slavery is plainly perceived—if so, we will bless the result, and forget the short-sighted selfishness which insured it?

This is a pretty plain admission that the Barnburners, instead of sacrificing their principles in the act of union, retained them, and that they will probably succeed in stamping them upon the ew organization.

THE CONTRAST.

The recent popular revolutions that convulsed Europe were distinguished by the absence of bloodthirstiness among the People. Their oppressions had been crushing; their provocations were extreme; yet, in the hour of their temporary triumph, they dealt leniently with their tyrants - not exacting eye for eye, tooth for tooth. Louis Philippe and his ministers were permitted to depart in peace; and an act was passed immediately, abolishing the death penalty for political offences. In Rome, but one distinguished statesman of the old school fell; while the reign of the Popular Power, from its institution to its overthrow, was marked by no violence, no ferocious spirit of revenge. In Hungary, a single act of murder, the result of a sudden impulse of popular frenzy, dishonored a cause, conducted on the whole with signal moderation. Everywhere, in a word, the People, by the exhibition of a generous self-control, demonstrated their fitness for self-government.

But Reaction has triumphed. The iron legions f Despotism have again planted its heel upon the liberties of the People. And what is now the measure meted out to them? Blood, BLOOD, nothing but BLOOD. Every arrival from abroad brings horrible intelligence of atrocities perpetrated by the Russian and Austrian commanders, which rival the diabolical cruelties of Nero. The butcher HAYNAU is making Hungary a Golgotha. The nobler his victims, the profounder his hellish delight. Not content with murdering men, he whips their wives and thrusts their children into dungeons. The earth does not groan under the tread of a more hideous malefactor.

These things cannot last forever. The People vill yet recover from the stunning blows inflicted upon them, and their hour will come. Then, while they repress the promptings of revenge, let them not forget the demands of Justice. Political offences are not worthy of death, but wholesale murderers like Haynau, crowned malefactors against mankind like their sovereigns, deserve the fate of Charles the First, who was justly brought to the scaffold for his crimes against the People. We are not an advocate of capital punishment in ordinary cases, but Crowned Heads, that have authorized the butchery of the People, deserve to lose their crowns and their heads with them. No less penalty can satisfy the demands of Justice, or secure the liberties of the People.

GIVE BOTH SIDES.

A few weeks ago, the Cleveland Plaindealer congratulated its readers on the reunion of the Democratic party in New York, as being auspicious in every respect to the cause of Free Soil, &c. The Richmond (Va) Whig, to show the Southern Democracy how their Northern party brethren stand affected, quotes these remarks, and adds-"From this it appears that the triumph of the emocracy in New York and non-slaveholding

uch refreshed, doubtless, by the intelligence that Free-Soilism 'is strong in right as well as numers,' and that it means to dictate the policy of

the nation with regard to slavery.' The Richmond (Va.) Whig forgets to inform its readers, that, according to the testimony of the Whig Press of New York, the triumph of the Whig party there is to be regarded as a Free Soil triumph. Why does it not quote the following from the editorial columns of the New York Tri.

bune, sent out on the day of election : "To-day places New York on the side of the true and constant champions of Free Soil, or consigns her to the rule of the false pretenders who have bartered their principles for half a mess of pottage. New Mexico will probably be free or slave as New York shall now determine. Stand by the cause of freedom to-day !"

Our Southern friends, of both parties, will be much refreshed, doubtless, by the intelligence that Free-Soilism is strong in the strength of Whigs and Democrats at the North; that, no matter which party prevails, its success is to be regarded as the success of Free Soil, and that, now the Whigs have succeeded, Free-Soilism means "t dictate the policy of the nation in regard to slavery," through that same party. Give both sides, neighbor.

THE BALLOT.

Among the proposed amendments to the Con

titution of Kentucky is that of voting by ballot

Voting is now done viva voce: the advocates o

this mode contend that it is the only manly way

of exercising the right of suffrage, and that it

subjects the voter to a just responsibility to public opinion. It is easy to see that, constituted as society is, there can be no free suffrage, where the ballot is not secured. Public opinion, the power of party, social arrangements, associated wealth, the influence of the employer over the employed. self-respect and an appreciation of right on the all impose restraints so powerful as to militate against the freedom of the individual, and often sway him from the path which his own judgment points out as right. In the ordinary operations of life, it is impossible to get rid of these restraints. and none but those who are either exceedingly reckless of all obligation, or those who are gifted with a more than ordinary amount of conscien tionsness, moral courage, and energy, can surmount them. But the act of voting is an act of sovereignty on the part of each individual. It should be free, untrammeled, the perfect expression of the enlightened will of every one of the voters, for it is an act which is to determine what shall or what shall not be the law of the land. No man, no set of men, no party, no exacting public, has the right to call the voter to an account for it. It is his right to say what lawmakers and what laws he wants. Freedom of speech. and freedom of the press, may be virtually denied to him. A state of dependence, want of ability to sustain himself by argument, lack of moral courage to breast the indignation of an intolerant party or overbearing majority, may restrain him from the expression of his opinions. Now, forbid him to vote, except viva voce, and he is, to all intents and purposes, a political slave. The right of suffrage may be guarantied to him in theory, but that is all. It is not he that votes; it is a class interest, or popular prejudice, or domineering clique or party, that votes through him. Let him have the privilege of the ballot, and he may dare to be independent. Restrained in the exression of his convictions, he may yet sustain them by veting. When he comes to discharge his functions of sovereignty, he may do so like a sovereign. He may not be able to argue, he may not have courage to confront associated wealth or a tyrannical public, but he can vote against them. This he has a right to do if he believes they are wrong: this he ought to be enabled to do without being nade to suffer for it; and this he can do with impunity only by means of the ballot. The ballot, then, is the safeguard of the indiwidnel-the bulwark of the rights of minorities.

Without it, there can be no free suffrage-no certain way of obtaining a faithful expression of the views and will of the masses of the People Without it, class interests, overgrown monopolies, intolerant parties, capital, whether of the plantation or the factory, will always be enabled to exercise a dangerous control over the interests and liberties of the people.

NEW MEXICO MOVING.

The Santa Fe Republican of the 20th September reports the preliminary proceedings of a portion of the people of New Mexico on the subject of forming a Government for themselves. A meet. ing was first held at Santa Fe, on 21st August. The subject was discussed at length. On the following day the discussion was resumed, and, at last, a long preamble, with a long series of resolutions, was adopted. The seventh resolution is as

" 7. That Lieutenant Colonel Beall, commanding the troops in Santa Fe, the capital of the Territory, be requested to recommend to the citizens of the several counties to assemble in mass meetings as follows, to wit: The counties of Santa Fe. Miguel del Bado, Rio Arriba, Santa Anna, and Bernalillo, to hold one meeting each at the court house of said counties; for the county of Taos, two places of meeting are recommended one meeting to be held at the court house in the town of Don Fernandez de Taos, for the election of two delegates to represent said town and the neighboring towns and inhabitants, and the other in the town of Lodi Mora, to elect one delegate to represent said town and adjacent towns and in-habitants; for the county of Valencia, it is recommended to have four places of meeting—one to be held in Dona Anna, for the election of one delegate to represent said town and the towns and inhabit ints south of it; one at Socorro, for the election of one delegate to represent said and adjacent towns and inhabitants; one at Sabinal, to elect one delegate to represent said town and adjacent towns and inhabitants: and one at Valencia to towns and inhabitants; and one at Valencia, to elect two delegates to represent said town and the balance and northern part of the said county of Valencia. The said mass meetings to be held on the 10th day of September, 1849, at two o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing delegates to a general convention, to be held in the city of Santa Fe, on the 24th day of September, 1849, and that the rate of representation be regulated. and that the rate of representation he regulated by the organic law of the Territory, adopted by

General Kearny." Lieutenant Colonel Beall approved the proceedings, and issued a proclamation accordingly. "In alluding to the above proceedings, the Republican says, 'that differences of opinion existed, creating political arguments, and the subsequent formation of two distinct parties,' each of which, having its own favorite, met and nominated their respective delegates. It then precinct (Dona Anna) yet to be heard from, as follows:

" County of Santa Fe. - Manuel Alvarez, Captain W. Z. Angney, Dr. E. V. Deroin.

"County of Taos.—Antonio Jose Martin, Captain C. St. Vrain, Jose Martin, Antonio Leroux. " County Rio Arriba .- Captain Chapman, Salbador Lucero, Dr. J. Nangle.

"County of San Miguel del Bado.—Manuel An

Baca, Gregorio Vigil Miguel Sena y Romero.

"County of Barnalillo.—Manuel Armijo, Am.

brosio Armijo.
"County of Santa Anna.—Thomas Baca, Miguel Montoya.
"County of Valencia.—Judge Otero, Juan Jose
"County of Valencia.—Judge Otero, Juan Jose
Mariana Sulha" Sanches, William C. Skinner, Mariana Sylba. The resolutions assume that there are one hundred thousand people in the Territory, but they contemplate merely the formation of a Ter-

ritorial Government. "CYTHEREAN CREAM OF SOAP."

We published, last week, an article from a New England paper, giving some account of Isaac Babbitt and his inventions. Since then, we have been favored with a jar of his "Cythereau Cream of Soap," and a most acceptable present it is. We dislike to be extravagant in anything, but we cannot help praising this new detergen composition in terms that must seem extravagant to those who have not tried it. It is in all respects the very best soap we have ever used. It is pure. it is sweet : it cleanses instantly, removing every accretion, without impairing the texture of the skin, which it leaves peculiarly soft, smooth, and agreeable, without the slightest tendency to crack or become irritated. No one, after using this Cytherean Cream of Soap, will ever be satisfied with any other kind. It does more to beautify the complexion than all the cosmetics that can be

invented.

THE FREE DEMOCRACY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE. A State Convention of the Free Democracy of New Hampshire was held in the Representatives Hall, Concord, October 31st. The following officers were chosen:

" President-Hon. Joseph Cochran, of Man chester.
"Vice Presidents-Jonathan Martin, of Candia Reuben Porter, of Sutton; Jacob Gove, of Milford; James Gordon, of Meredith; Isaac Crosby, of Hebron; S. W. Buffum, of Winchester; John S Quimby, of Sandwich; Lemuel P. Cooper, of Croydon; Oliver Wyatt, of Dover; William A.

White, of Lancaster. Secretaries—Samuel Webster, of Kingston Daniel Barnard, of Orange." NATHANIEL S. BERRY Was unanimously nominated by acclamation, as the Free Soil candidate for Governor.

The Convention was addressed by John P. Hale, Amos Tuck, and others. The following are some of the resolutions that

were adopted : " Resolved, That with the advent of Gen. Tay lor's administration have thus far been fulfilled th anticipations of his Free Soil opponents, in that a large majority of the Cabinet and other more prominent officers of the General Government ave been filled by persons whose lives and public acts have been repugnant to the maintenance and progress of human liberty; and therefore we can repose no confidence in his administration as an strumentality for accomplishing the great ob

jects of our organization. " Resolved, That the recent and almost universal abandonment, by the late Northern supporters of General Cass, of the pro-slavery position in which they were placed by him during the late Presidential contest, while it affords a gratifying ndication of progress in the right direction, also a virtual acknowledgment of the justice of

that opposition which was so faithfully adminis-tered to him by the Free Soil party. tered to him by the Free Soil party.

"Resolved, That since the nearly equal number elected by the two larger political parties of the country to the United States House of Representatives leaves 'the balance of power' with the Free Soil members, we earnestly desire and confi-dently expect that those members will unitedly, and with unfaltering determination, exercise that ower in bestowing their suffrages for Speaker and other officers upon such persons as are heartily devoted and publicly committed to the prompt adoption of measures by Congress for the exclusion of slavery from the national Territories; for its extermination in the District of Columbia and wherever else Congress has jurisdiction; and for withholding all national support and countenance from that detestable institution. "Resolved, That we, the representatives of the

Free Democracy of the Commonwealth, assembled in the State Capitol, in the name of that party, record our deep sympathy with our gallant rethren in Europe struggling in the great cause of Human Liberty; that, in their apparent defeat, we bid them be of good cheer, remembering that the recoil of the cannon, when it beloed its contents upon the field of battle, is but the natu-ral revulsion of its explosion; and believing that other hands will return to re-load the pacific ar-tillary of mind and read that tillery of mind, and new discharges, not of talls, but of ideas, will finally restore their empire to the great Truths of Humanity that for the mo ment have been cast down.

"Resolved, That the course of Hon. John P.
Hale and Hon. Amos Tuck, in the last Congress,
has fully justified the confidence heretofore placed
in them by the friends of Liberty and Free Soil, and inspires us with undoubting assurance that in the next Congress they will not be found wanting in any emergencies which may present them

These resolutions, we presume, define the relations of Mesers. Hale and Tuck to the Adminis

The Concord Independent says "The Convention at the State House last week was one of the very best ever held in the State. With no extra effort to call together a large meeting, it outnumbered the Hunker Convention, held in the same Hall, three to one. But what was more marked than the superiority of numbers, was the character and spirit of the delegates. Unlike the Hunkers, our Convention was mostly

the State.

"A large number of speeches were made, all breathing the true breath of freedom and independence, and all expressing a firm resolve to fight on and fight ever, till a glorious victory reward our exertions. Mr. Tuck spoke briefly in the forenoon, congratulating the friends of freedom on the change so manifest among the leaders of the 'old line' Democracy, since they learned that men could obey God and duty before party. In the afternoon, Mr. Hale spoke about an hour that men could obey God and duty before party. In the afternoon, Mr. Hale spoke about an hour and a half, mainly upon the dangers now threatening California—the greatest of which arose from the false security in which the people of the North are now slumbering. In his opinion, nothing but the most unflinching resolution on the part of the free States would save our Pacific empire from being subjected forever to manacles and chains. After he had concluded, Mr. Tuck made a few remarks in relation to the course he should feel called upon to pursue in Congress; after which, the Convention adjourned in the best spirit, every delegate feeling that it had been good for him to be present."

LITERARY NOTICES.

SKETCHES OF REFORMS AND REFORMERS IN GREAT BRIT-AIN. By Henry B Stanton. New York and London: John

With a considerable portion of this volume the readers of the Era are already acquainted; and they will, we are persuaded, unite with us in regarding it as a valuable addition to the Literature of Freedom. It traces, step by step, the progress of Christian Reform in the Mother Country, and introduces us familiarly to the liberal statesmen. orators, and philanthropists, who have been its patrons and confessors. It would be difficult, in so short a compass, to find elsewhere so great an amount of the facts of contemporaneous history and biography. The personal portraits are drawn with a free, rapid pencil, which at times very nearly approaches a caricature of individual peculiarities, but never fails of producing recognisable and striking likenesses. Those of O'Connell, Ebenezer Elliott, Hume, Mackintosh, Brougham, and Romilly, are instinct and glowing with life. The details of the various reforms and salutary changes in Church and State, law and political economy, although evincing a great degree of care and investigation in their collection and classification, are given in a racy, off-hand manner, and enlivened by apt citations, illustrations, and anecdotes. There is a dashing freedom and boldness in the author's style indicating the popular orator rather than the closet thinker, the vigorous practical man of action rather than the abstract speculator and theorist. His sympathies with the liberal and enlightened laborers in the task-field of English Reform is as hearty and entire as might be expected of one whose own life has been devoted to kindred efforts on this side of the Atlantic, and who, when the history of American Reform and Progress shall be written, will not fail to occupy as honorable a position as that which he has assigned to the Sturges, Cobdens, Vincents, and Mialls, and other champions of free principles in Great Britain. J. G. W.

GLIMPSES AT SPAIN. By S. T. Wallis. New York: Har-

Had English tourists in this country been as amiably disposed towards its People and its Institutions as Mr. Wallis is towards those of Spain, they would have been as popular as (with few exceptions) they are now odious. Our American traveller in Spain commences his wanderings with predilections in its favor, and throughout manifests a determination not to be disappointed, taking delight always in pointing out the most favorable aspects of Spanish character and usages. The results of his observations are given in the agreeable volume before us, and are creditable to his power as an observer and his skill as a nar-

On the outside of the Era may be found an inresting and highly graphic chapter from pages, on the Bull Fights of Spain.

New York: D. Appleton & Co. For sale by R Farnham, Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.

The plan of this work is to initiate the pupil at once into the structure and spirit of the German language, connecting the rules of grammar with familiar and pertinent examples, and requiring the pupil to study these rules only as his progress in the acquisition of the language enables him to appreciate them. This, Mr. Eichorn justly terms e natural method, as distinguished from the arbitrary or grammatical method, which taxes the student's memory with the recollection of dry, ab-

SCENES IN THE OLD WORLD. By William Furness. New York: D. Appleton & Co. For sale as above.

Mr. Furness, in his preface, trusts "that, with the author, his readers, both those who are his friends and those with whom he seeks to be acquainted in this form, may come to the conclusion of Solomon, that there is nothing new under the sun." However this may be, we are sure they will come to the conclusion that Mr. Furness found nothing new in his travels.

It is strange that at this time of day, when Peter Parley and innumerable first Lessons in Geography have informed us that Liverpool has the finest docks in the world; that St. Paul's, in London, is a pretty considerable piece of architecture; that Paris can boast of several grand public buildings; and that Berlin is the capital of lic buildings; and that Berlin is the capital of Prussia, &c., a traveller should deem it necessary to issue another book to refresh our memory on these points. And yet this volume of Mr. Furness is little more than a sort of geographical record. We do not want anybody to get out a new book to tell us the wonders of St. Paul's, or St. Pate's the work of the usual character of such provisions. The only point upon which it was supposed a controversy would debate, and ununimously, utterly prohibiting slavery. Some few were in favor of submitting the matter to the people, for a separate vote; but it was not contended for with any show of strenuosto tell us the wonders of St. Paul's, or St. Peter's, ity, and was voted down almost unanimously." or St. Cloud. The illustrated newspapers of Loncheap. What we want to know of a traveller is, how the people live, and move, and have their being-how they think, and talk, and act-what are their ideas, and hopes, and aims-and then we like a little adventure, a dash of modest, sprightly egotism. Nobody has a right to travel unless he can meet with an adventure now and then, and

There is, however, enough in this volume to show that the writer might, with better ideas of what a Book of Travels should be, make a very lively narrator. For example: he hits off the manners of the Turks quite piquantly. "In their manners and customs they appear the very antipodes of the civilized North, and all their habits are antithetical to Europeans. They sit on the ground cross-legged; we sit upright upon a chair. They eat with their fingers; we with our forks Their women wear trowsers; their men wear room; they take off their shoes. Our gentlemen visit the ladies; their women, the men. Our fair ones ride sideways; their beauties ride straddle. They glory in plurality; we think one enough. Their fair ones paint the eyelids and fingers; ours, only their cheeks. We think them barbarians taliate by calling us dogs, and are equally astonished at our want of good breeding. * * * * There are scarcely two points in which they both agree; and it may be said with truth, that what the Angle-Saxon is, the Turk is not."

INSOCRACE OF CRILDHOOD. By Mrs. Coleman. New York: D. Appleton, & Co. For sale as above. A Collection of Stories for Children-"The Story of Melta," "A Good Man," "Cruelty and Kindness," "Children's Musings," "The Fisherman's Children." It is very prettily printed, of a class to interest children from five to ten years of age, and are imbued with a healthful

made up of young men, collected from all parts of than some people give them credit for; and strik.

how impressible is the young mind, and how necessary it is, even in books, to preserve it from bad

For the National Era. LIGHT.

BY CHARLES LIST.

Loveliest image in creation Grain of sand and constellation Glow alike with exultation When thy presence they behold

Bright in thy example shine. Strength in 'airy hands imbedded But performed for ends divine O'er thy brow no screen is braided

Industry to beauty wedded

For adornment or defence By no roof or foliage shaded Freely all thy tasks are aided By each heavenly influence Hills and plains to feed us given.

Clouds by angry storm ghosts riven Snows which they have round us driven, All receive their dyes from thee. Bird and flower by thee are painted.

Stars are with thy touch acquainted And the raiments of the sainted, Yet thy hand no atom crushes

For thy pallet dyes to gain, And thy smiles are changed to blushed When the brand or sabre rushes To its work of death and pain.

Science led by thee is turning Drops and dust to peopled spheres And of worlds the story learning That through nature's temple burning, Studying on, by thee still guided,

Holier wonders we shall know-All that now we ask decided, Soul and sense no more divided-We shall fathom bliss and wo. And may we, thy aid embracing, Worthy of the blessing be,

Till our lives shall rival thee HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Time by all our actions gracing,

CONVENTION OF THE PEOPLE OF CALIFOR-NIA TO FORM A STATE CONSTITUTION.

We have received a file of the Alta California up to October 1st, containing the report of proceedings of the Convention called to organize a State Constitution, from September 1st to September 22d, inclusive. The following permanent officers were elected on the 4th: President-Robert Semple.

Frestdent—Kobert Semple.
Secretary—William G. Marcy.
First Assistant Secretary—Caleb Lyons.
Second Assistant Secrecary—J. B. Field.
Teanslator—W. E. P. Hartnell. Assistant Translator—Henrique Henriquez. Sergeant-at-Arms—J. S. Houston. Doorkeeper—Cornelius Sullivan.
The vote for the President was as follows Robert Semple - - - - 26
William M. Gwin - - - 8
Scattering - - - 4

Total - - - - - 38 On the same day, the Convention settled the

The Convention, having resolved on the anpointment of a standing committee on the Constitution, the following gentlemen were appointed said committee by the chair:

Messrs. Gwin, Norton, Hill, Pedrorena, Foster, Carillo, La Guerra, Rodriguez, Tefft, Carbarru-vios, Dent, Halleck, Dimmick, Hoppe, Vallejo, Walker, Snyder, Sherwood, Lippincott, Moore. On the 7th, the committee reported a bill of rights, and their report was made the special order of the following day. The Bill of Rights

contains the usual securities for personal liberty, &c., and, after various amendments, was reported on the 10th, to the House, by the Committee o Whole. It seems that it contained no provision against the subject of slavery, as, on the 11th, we find the following record.

Mr. Shannon then called up his proposed amendment, as follows: amenument, as follows:

17. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, unless for the punishment of crimes, shall ever be tolerated in this State.

After considerable debate on this question, during which many members expressed the wish that this question of slavery should be submitted separately to the people, Mr. Shannon temporarily withdrew his motion, to allow the following to be

put: Shall a provision forbidding slavery be inserted

Thereupon, the question recurring on the proposition of Mr. Shannon, it was unanimously adopted. The Alta California says-

"The Bill of Rights, as adopted in Committee the Whole, embraces twenty sections, of the usual

It must be recollected that this provision in redon will supply us with matter of that kind dog lation to slavery was passed unanimously, but that this was in Committee of the Whole. It has yet to be acted upon finally by the Convention, and it is not improbable that its opponents may there make a stand. We are puzzled to understand why, with such men as Mr. Gwin and his friends in the Convention, it was suffered to go through the Committee of the Whole, unanimou give us pleasant glimpses into the home life of a ly, except for the purpose of settling first the other parts of the Constitution, and defeating it. if possible, in the final action upon it. On the 19th, on motion of Mr. McCarver, the

following section was adopted: "The Legislature shall, at its first session form such laws as shall effectually prohibit free persons of color from immigrating to and settling in this State, and effectually prevent owners of slaves from bringing them into this State, for the

purpose of setting them free." This section occasioned considerable debate and the Alta California remarks that, as the apprehension was gaining ground that it might jeopard the ratification of the Constitution by Congress, it would probably be stricken out in

The Suffrage question was disposed of in Committee of the Whole, by a provision, admitting all male citizens of the United States, six months and fanatics, and wonder at their taste; they re- resident in California, and all Mexicans who shall have elected to become citizens, (excepting Indians, Africans, and the descendants of Africans,) to the privileges of electors.

At the latest dates, the most difficult parts of the Constitution had been agreed upon, and the principal question which was then under discussion, related to the boundaries of the new State, it being assumed that the whole area of most flagrant injustice. The examining officer too the country, 448,000 square miles, was far too often uses undue influence to bias the witness, and large for one State.

We quote from the Alta California part of an editorial which will show, in addition to the items already presented, what progress has been made in Committee of the Whole on the Constitution: "The Legislature is to consist of two branches.

HOME RECERATION. By Grandfather Merryman. New York: D. Appleton & Co. For sale as above.

Boys from eight to fifteen will take great pleasure in reading Grandfather Merryman's Stories and Sketches. There is plenty of them in this volume, all highly interesting, and illustrated by colored engravings. It is a difficult task to purvey for young people. They have more sease

might grow up; but the section was finally so amended as to answer all objections, and, in that shape passed

shape, passed.

The members of the Assembly are to be elected bold their offices for two years. One half of the
Senate is to be elected each year. No person can
be a member of the Legislature who has not been
a resident of the State one year, in addition to

never to be less than twenty-four nor more than thirty-six, until the number of inhabitants in this State shall amount to one hundred thousand, and after that period at such ratio that the whole number of members of Assembly shall never be less than thirty nor more than eighty. The Senate is never to consist of less than one third nor more than one-half the number of the Assembly. A Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney General, and Surveyor General, constitute the Executive Department. They are all to hold their offices for two years. The Governor and Lieutenant Governor are to be elected by General ballot; the Secretary of State is to be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; the Comptroller, and three other State officers, are to be elected by the Legislature in joint ballot for the first term, and afterwards by the People at the General State election. An effort was made in the Committee of the Whole to strike out the office of Comptroller, but it failed. It will, however, be again pressed in the House, and as the office is totally unnecessary, we trust the motion will be successful. The Governor has the usual powers, including the veto, and the privileges and duties of his office do not vary materially from those of all other States in the Union. The other State officers correspond in duties and powers with those generally ascribed them. The article relative to the militia as passed in

also relative to amendments.

The boundary, judicial, and educational questions were not decided upon at last advices, but it was supposed the Convention would adjourn in all

nittee of the Whole is substantially

We must again remind the reader that, so far, we have only the action of the Committee of the Whole, and this is not final. We hope that all our fears respecting the action of the Convention may yet be completely disappointed. If they should prohibit slavery, it will not do for the opponents of slavery extension to relax their of California. A large territory will remain to be provided for, in which a Territorial Govern-Territories acquired from Mexico, came to us FREE! Every foot of should be kept FREE.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ERA. Berlin, October 23, 1849.

FRANCE. The principal events of political interest since my last summary are, the incidents of the trial at Versailles, the proposition of Napoleon Bonaparte, the grant of an appropriation to pay the dowry of the Duchess of Orleans, and the discussion of the interminable Roman question.

The High Court of France, now holding a sesquestion in regard to the number and claims of sion at Versailles for the trial of the persons accused of conspiracy and an overtact to overthrow the Republic on the 13th June, is unlike any tri- what a miserable decision! France has become the Republic on the 13th June, is unlike any tribunal of the United States. It is a special commission, appointed under a clause in the Constitution of 1849 for the trial of State offences. The five judges are chosen by their associates on the bench of the highest regular Court of the Republic. As a separate and an independent tribunal, from which there is no appeal it makes its bunal, from which there is no appeal, it makes its own rules, and is bound by no precedent drawn from the practice elsewhere. The writer was present last March at fifteen sessions of the High Court during the celebrated trial of Barbes. Blanqui, Raspail, Albert, and others, and had the best opportunity of observing the forms of procedure in a State trial in France. The whole appearance of the Court is imposing. The judges, dressed in scarlet robes with collars of ermine. and high black velvet caps trimmed with gold lace, occupy a raised platform at one end of the hall. On one side are the Procureur-Général and his assistants, and on the other the clerk, an examining judge, and the high sheriff of the Court. These officers wear the flowing robe and cap of their official costume. The accused and the jurors sit on opposite sides of the hall, on benches raised ne above the other. Each has a small desk before him. The advocates sit on the lowest seat, n front of their clients, but without means of ersonal communication, except with those on the eat immediately behind them. The witnesses stand in the open space in the middle of the hall, in front of the judges and between the jury and the prisoners. They are examined by the judge, Procureur-General, prisoners, attorneys, and juries. In the examination of witnesses, however, the part of the attorney is not so conspicuous as that of his client. The prisoner has the right to explain at the moment any fact mentioned by a witness, to cross-examine, and to attack in any way he may see proper the competency or credibility of the witness. His statements are not necessarily confined to facts already testified to before the Court. The witness has the right to answer and defend himself. Many of these scenes between the accused and witnesses are highly dramatic, and are well calculated to elicit the truth. The ingenious and scientific system of teazing and browbeating, known in the United of State. But all is hushed up for the moment, States as cross-examination, does not exist in France. Imagine, if you can, the palpitating interest of the present High Court, where the numerous prisoners are among the first men of the nation, and where political and party passions are excited to the highest possible degree. Several times, since the commencement of the trial, the President has been obliged to suspend the sitting, and a hundred times to administer well-deserved rebukes to the prisoners, the prosecuting attorneys, the advocates, and the witnesses. Once or twice the uproar and confusion have been indescribable. A body of gens-d'armes precipitated themselves into the hall to prevent violence. President Beranger presides with great mildness and dignity. The first quality has made him quite unpopular at the Elysée National. The reaction party would be better pleased if the prisoners were treated more rigorously. The noted banker,

> obtain a ticket of admission to the Court, that the party applying would do better to address himself to the prisoners, as they seemed to have more the Before the trial, the prosecution examines all the witnesses, and takes all their depositions in the absence of the accused. This is the means of the most flagrant injustice. The examining officer too often uses undue influence to bias the witness, and always writes out the deposition in his own language, and with little or no reference to the questions which he has put to the witness. The depositions thus obtained are printed and placed in the hands of the Court, the prisoners, and the jury, and are accessible to the witnesses them selves. The consequence is, that the witness attempts in nearly every case to repeat his deposition. At the Bourges trial, at least a dozen of the witnesses protested against the inaccuracy of the papers said to be their depositions. Although the Court uniformly reprimanded the witness for questioning the accuracy of the examining officer, it was evident to me that the protests were generally well founded. This system of prior control of the Court than the judges.

their counsel for the purposes of cross-examinannually, and the members of the Senate are to tion, but, as practiced, it is one of the greatest

The proposition of Napoleon Bonaparte was, to cancel the decrees of banishment against the two branches of the Bourbons, and to grant a The number of members of the Assembly is general amnesty to the persons transported without judgment or proper trial, as participators in the June insurrection of last year. The author intended his proposition to act as a hand-grenade thrown into the National Assembly; its explosion would wound all parties. The Ministry were afraid of it, because they have troubles enough without accumulating new ones, by the admission of half a score of pretendants; the legitimists, because it deprived their hero, the fat and dull Duke of Bordeaux, of the enchantment which distance ever lends to view; the Orleansists, for the same reason, and because the princes were put on a level with transported insurgents; and the Mountain, because they would avoid everything which would strengthen the party of the reaction. The object of Napoleon Bonaparte in this move on the political chess-board has been differently estimated. He most probably intended to take the position of the great mediator between the parties, and place himself prominently before the nation as a man of liberal views. For some time past, he has not been on good terms with the President, not a word having been exchanged between the cousins since their quarrel last summer, at the time of Napoleon's mission to Spain. Since his hasty return, his course in the is found in other State Constitutions, as is that Assembly has been marked by a decided liberalism, and the time may come when he may supplant his cousin and take his post at the head of the French nation. The proposition will of course be rejected or indefinitely postponed, but it will do its author no harm in the future.

The debate on the question of the dowry of the Duchess of Orleans was extremely interesting. The Assembly, by a vote of 421 to 175, decided to pay the sum demanded. This is only should be, if the Constitution of the new State another instance, added to the thousand already recorded in history, of the weakness of reason when opposed to the dictates of the heart. The efforts. The new State, as the proceedings of Duchess is a sweet, amiable woman, known to the Convention show, will comprise only a portion | France as the widow of a favorite prince, a devoted mother, and an unfortunate princess. The vote does more credit to the hearts than to the ment, virtually tolerating slavery, has been al- heads of the members of the French Assembly. ready formed. This Government and the Consti- It may be a question whether they had a right to tution of California will come before Congress at | give away in a moment of impulse so large an the same time, and the probability is, that the amount of money, drawn directly from the already. Slavery Men will make a merit of assenting to overtaxed citizens, for the increase of the wealth the admission of the latter, so as to secure the of a rich German princess. The advocates of the ratification of the former. In this way, and by measure say that France should fulfil all her entheir adroit management of the boundaries of gagements, no matter when taken or toward Texas so as to include the larger and better por- whom-an argument which would justify the contion New Mexico, there is great danger that they | tinued payment of the immense annual amounts will succeed in securing far more of the New secured by law to Louis Philippe, and to all the Territories for slavery, than was ever proposed to princes and princesses of the royal family, and be yielded to them by any compromise line. Let even that secured to the Duchess of Berri. The not the friends of freedom slumber—the time for only other argument alleged is, that the dowry final action has come. Every foot of the is secured in a convention of marriage between France and the King of Wurtemburg, but this implies the absurdity of confounding a marriage contract between two royal families with a treaty between two States. Admitting that it was a treaty, the doctrine that the nation has no right to declare void a treaty made under another form of Government is not sustainable. The Spanish nobles made a treaty with Louis XIV, engaging to secure the throne of Spain forever to the descendants of his grandson. What sheer nonsense it would be to say that the Spanish nation is pre-cluded forever from the right of changing its form of Government, because of the foolish provisions of a musty old treaty between an aristocracy and foreign King? I am not inclined, however, to attach much importance to this vote of the Asembly It is a nine days bubble: the dowry will

be paid from year to year, and the affair finally forgotten.

The Roman Question is at last decided. And much more brilliant reputation in the United States than in France. His proper place is in his tudy, with his pen and books. His different speeches as Minister, with the whole course of his diplomacy, show him to be far inferior to his poby his effort on the Roman question, for he had dertaken to demonstrate the identity in principle of the President's letter to Ney, the motuproprio of the Pope, and the report of M. Thiers. If M. de Tocqueville first made the discovery of this identity, he ought certainly to have credit for ingenuity, and, if he believes in its existence, he should have credit for his faith, and for his boldness in standing alone. The position of a French statesman is one of the most melancholy offered to human ambition. He is compelled apparently by his office to utter the most astounding falsehoods, and sustain the most desperate causes Most of them seem to fulfil this part of official duty with a cool self-possession that approaches nearly to the sublime. M. de Tocqueville carried into office the good wishes of all Americans and of the liberal party in Europe. He has ruined himself by a coalition with the extreme reaction and by assuming the responsibility of acts which would be enough to break down men of much greater force than himself. The result of the debate was easy to be foreseen. The French Assembly, anxious to get rid of a vexatious affair, Assembly, anxious to get rid of a vexatious affair, was ready to vote for anything proposed by the Ministry, even were it the harmony of the President's letter with the motu-proprio of the Pope. The French troops will be quietly withdrawn from Rome as early as possible, and then let the Pope and his fanatical counsellors await the exion of the mine boneath their feet. Italy will be brought in a few years, perhaps months, to another revolution, by the tyranny of the ecclesi-

astical party.

The debate was preceded by a rupture and reconciliation between President Bonaparte and the extreme right, represented by M. Thiers. We may expect the rupture to be more complete be-fore a great while, as the reconciliation has not been cordial. One remark attributed to the President is, that the mask had fallen from Thiers's face. His anger was particularly excited by the late unfriendly tone toward him of the Council

and the many-colored conservative party will co-here for some time longer.

The celebrated tragedian, Mademoiselle Rachel, has taken her final leave of the stage, to the great distress of the Parisian public. The cause assigned by the lady in a published card is the defective management of the theatre, but that credited by the public is the refusal of the Manager's Society to add to her salary enough to support her five children, her father, and sisters. The retiring tragedian is shortly to be married to a wealthy banker.

An enterprising theatre in Paris brought out recently a play under the title of Rome, which

recently a play under the title of Rome, which represented the whole history of Pius IX, from his youth to the present time, together with the storming of Rome by the French army, and the ernment prohibited the further representation of the piece.

A very interesting discussion took place last week in the French Academy of Moraland Polit-Achille Fould, who is an in imate friend of Louis
Napoleon, wrote last March, in answer to an application to use his influence with the judges to nity is corrupt in proportion to the intelligence of its members. Strange as it may appear in enlightened America, this opinion is not uncommon among the higher classes in France: the writer has heard it advocated by learned judges, advocates, priests, professors, and even by a gentlem high in the hierarchy of Public Instruction, ha

lordship speaks the French language with great den, and the students are permitted to assemble nowhere except in the university buildings, and their cause, has proved that the Republic is gaining ground. M. Lagarde, the republican candidate, was elected by a majority of four thousand over both his opponents. Legitimacy in France over both his opponents. Legitimacy in France over both his opponents.

over both his opponents. Legitimacy in France is an expiring cause. M. Dufaure has recently san expiring cause. M. Dutaire has recently stated that, according to the reports of his prefects, the Legitimists were in a hopeless minority in fifty-three out of sixty departments. Socialism, on the contrary, is making great progress—more particularly among the peasants and the lowest class of tradesmen in the towns.

The Government of Paraguay has long been

The Government of Paraguay has long been soliciting the aid of France against Rosas, and has just offered to place under French control all her resources, and an army of 20,000 men already Brazil has also intimated her willingness to do the same thing, provided a demand to that effect be made by France.

There was a great deal of excitement a week ago, caused by the rumor of a revolution in Naples, set afloat in all probability by the Govern-ment of Naples itself, in order to cover its persecutions of the 120 members of the last Chamber— 80 are either in prison or in exile. The venera ble President Cagnazzi, who has already passed his ninetieth year, has concealed himself in order to avoid arrest. The number of prisoners is difrently stated. The official statement admits 16,000, but the popular report elevates the number to 30,000. There is no doubt that the most horrid enormities are perpetrated daily, under cover of law, in the Kingdom of Naples.

ROME. Nothing of interest has occurred at Rome. The excitement caused by the motu proprio of the Pope, has gradually subsided. Little bickerings between the French authorities and the continue between the French authorities and the Cardinals—the former coming out always second best. The Cardinals adopt a measure in their council, and put it in force immediately, without consulting the French officers in any way. The latter are afraid to take the responsibility of sus-pending the execution of these measures, without an order from their Government, and, before they have time to hear from home, the evil has been done. The Statuto, a Florence paper, takes the same view of the French demands as that presented in my letter of the 1st instant. It complains that France is far behind the memorandum of 1831 in her demands.

PIEDMONT. The debates in the Chambers have not been

important. The democratic majority is still in-clined to tolerate the Azeglio ministry, which, on its side, has become much more careful of giving offence. Public attention has been chiefly absorbed by the funeral ceremonies of his late Maesty, Charles Albert. It may be well, however, to record a legislative act of the Chambers in regard to the age at which paternal authority must cease. Heretofore, the child has not been able to marry without the consent of the father, before the age of thirty years, up to which time the father retained the control over all the property of the son, and this, notwithstanding the marriage of the latter. The Chamber has decided that the paternal authority ceases at eighteen years for the son, and fifteen for the daughter, when a marriage has been consented to by the father; and that the son may marry at twenty-one, and the daughter at eighteen, without paternal consent.

HOLLAND. The new ministry has not yet been formed

The new ministry has not yet been formed-Lists have been presented to the King, who has demanded of the different persons presented, a written statement of their political opinions. A great public work, now going on in Holland, deserves a passing notice. I refer to the drying up of the great lake of Haarlem, which lies between the towns of Amsterdam, Leyde, and Haar-lem. For some centuries this lake had been gradually increasing, and had submerged several vil-lages. The safety of the town of Amsterdam itself had long been menaced. In 1836, the waters of the lake overflowed into the very streets of that city, and the Government at length resolved to nence at once the task of drawing off the r. The immensity of this work may be contion, by infiltration and rain, is about 36,000,000. fall of a little more than three feet in the waters of the lake, and it is confidently expected that success will crown this stupendous undertaking.

The Belgium papers are generally most monotonous. A sharp discussion has been going on, for some time past, between the semi-official journals of Berlin and Brussels, on the subject of the lotteries at watering places. The Berlin papers charge the King of Belgium with having deluded the King of Prussia into the suppression of games of chance at Aix-la-Chapelle by an informal promise, to suppress them at Spa and the other watering places in Belgium. The promise has not been kept, and the King of Prussia finds it difficult to retrace his steps, and reëstablish games, which, if profitable to the Government, are disar proved by the moral sense of the nation. One of the Berlin papers, with true German plainness, intimates that the reason of this breach of promise by the King of Belgium is, that he receives a good revenue from the licensed gambling houses. The Brussels papers deny the promise, and re-tort that the King of Prussia recieves twice as much revenue from lotteries as the King of Belgium does from the houses in question. The truth seems to be that one King has about as much regard as the other for public morality, and could from both gambling houses and lotteries.

hat either of them would increase receipts if he The town of Brussels is the favorite winte residence of many European nobles. England. The most conspicious person to be there the com-ing winter is Prince Metternich, who has been requested to leave London on account of his intrigues against Lord Palmerston. SPAIN.

The Spanish tariff law has been at last published. It contains fifteen hundred articles. With the best wishes in the world to understand the progress made by Spain towards free trade, have been unable to make anything intelligible out of the different explanations of this law, except that it is much more liberal than the former one. The duties are fixed, instead of being ac

On the 10th instant, the Queen entered on her ninteenth year. The occasion was very properly celebrated by the proclamation of another amnesty for political offences. The Spanish Government has won great honor by its moderation during the last year. The Cortes is to meet on the

The Bosnian insurrection has not yet come to an end. It is thought probable that between five and six hundred thousand Bosnians, who have surned renegades to the Greek religion, and be come Mussulmen, are about to reënter the Chrisian church, and ally themselves with the mountain Christians in western Turkey. They entertain hopes of aid from Auctria, and it may be that that Power has tampered with them by means of its agents, most probably with the view of frightening Turkey into the delivery of the Hungarian fugitives.

General Hanslab has been sent from Vienna to Constentiantle on a mission relative to the Hungarian fugitive on a mission relative to the Hungarian fugitive on a mission relative to the Hungarian fugitive.

Constantinople, on a mission relative to the Hun-garian affair. His instructions are not known. As late as day before yesterday, nothing was known at Vienna of the position of the Turkish uestion. It was certain, however, that the Rusian and Austrian ambassadors at the Porte had sian and Austrian ambassadors at the Porte and not yet quitted their posts. The Vienna papers assert that there is no longer any doubt that Gen. Bem has embraced Mohammedanism, and that the Sultan has made him Pacha of three tails, under he name of Amurad. This wants confirmation. The principality of Moldavia has just been oc cupied by Turkish troops. AUSTRIA.

The late convention between Austria and Prus-The late convention between Austria and Prussia is interpreted in different ways at Berlin and Vienna. The Vienna papers supposed that, by signing the convention, Prussia had finally relinquished her project of forming a limited federal State. The Berlin ministers have declared, on the other hand, that they intend to persevere under any and all circumstances. This declaration der any and all circumstances. This declaration has been the signal of new and incessant attacks on Prussia. It is certain that the articles of the convention leave to each party the full right to form a limited federal State. Austria has ap-pointed Baron Kuebeck and Field Marshal Lieuenant Von Shoenhalt to represent her in the

tenant Von Shoenbalt to represent her in the commission. The Prussian commissioners have not yet been named.

The Ministry of Trade and Commerce has received an entirely new organization, which is certainly a vast improvement on the old one. The Ministry is divided into four bureaus, and the distribution of labor is much better.

The Minister of Public Instruction has just published a decree regulating the studies in the universities. This decree prescribes a term of three years study for the doctorate of philosophy, of four for that of law, and five for that of medicine. The semi-annual examinations are abolgree and that on the application for admission to practice a profession. Every student is required to attend a course of lectures on moral philosophy, delivered by a professor appointed by the Gov-

ernment. Clubs of all kinds are strictly forbid-

subdivide the territory.

The cruelties in Hungary continue, and are filling all Europe with horror. The Hungarian officers, those who surrendered as well as those

who were taken in arms, are hung up or shot down like dogs. Respectable ladies have been publicly whipped by order of the Austrian Generals, and children of a tender age have been crowded into damp and unwholesome dungeons. In a single execution at Pesth, nine Generals were hung, and three shot. To make the execution more appalling to the victims, they were were nung, and three shot. To make the execu-tion more appalling to the victims, they were hung one after the other. General Damyanich underwent the torture of witnessing the dying struggles of all his companions. He complained of being reserved to the last. "What!" said the old hero, "I have always been first to meet you in the field of battle, and do you reserve me to the last in suffering?"

last in suffering?"
Even the Vienna press blames the indiscriminate-butcheries perpetrated by the Government. Austria affords only another proof of the blood-thirsty ferocity of a privileged class in power. The Emperor has confirmed the impositions of Haynau on the Jews of Ofen. The whole amount is 573,915 florins, increased by a penalty of 500 florins daily for a delay of about four months. The Jews are of course entirely ruined, their whole property being swept into the coffers of the

Government.

The Railroad Congress at Vienna has just closed his sessions. It was composed of railroad owners, and has entirely disappointed the expectations of the people. The object of these gentlemen seems to have been, to do as much for themselves and as little for the public as possible. Another is to be held next year, at Aix-la-Cha-

PRUSSIA.

The Government continues its severities against its opponents. Three men belonging to the civic guard of Srier, a town on the Moselle, were shot on the 14th instant, for breach of military duty The citizens celebrated a religious service to their memory on the same day, and took up a handsome subscription for the widow and children of one of the deceased.

On the 15th the birthday of the King was elebrated. Unlike the Queen of Spain, he pro claimed no amnesty, but spent the day in receiving the congratulations of his courtiers. He is

Ing the congratulations of his courtiers. He is now fifty-three years of age.

It is no difficult thing in Berlin to see the King, as he often drives through the streets in an open carriage. His equipage is easily distinguished by the groom, who goes before to clear the way, by the livery of the two postillions, who guide the four bay horses, and the absence of a driver. The King gually wears a fat blue will. The King usually wears a flat blue military cap He is very gracious, bowing from one end of the

The birthday of Prince Frederick William, nephew of the King, and son of the helr to the crown, was celebrated on the 18th. He is now eighteen years of age, and has attained his legal Members of royal families are supposed to be much more precocious than other peo ple; and this is true, if we may judge them by their worthlessness in middle and old age. The Prince was received solemnly into the order of the Black Eagle, as chevalier, and the King had reserved the surprise for General Von Wrangel and the Minister Brandenbourg, of dubbing them knights of the same order. The ministerial jourand were in raptures next day, about this proof of delicacy on the part of his Majesty. The ceremonies took place in the palace of the Prince of Prussia, which was hung with garlands and

wreaths in honor of the occasion. The ceremony of uncovering the new statue of the late King, erected in the Thier Garden, took place in the afternoon of the same day.

A great many Hungarian officers, nearly all from Comorn, have passed through P.

from Comorn, have passed through Berlin, on their way to Hamburgh. They were not permitted by commence at once the task of drawing off the water. The immensity of this work may be conceived from the fact that there are 725,000,000 of cubic yards of water; and that the annual addition by infiltration and rain is about 36,000,000. tion, by infiltration and rain, is about 36,000,000.
The average depth of the lake was about fifteen feet. The work was commenced with energy; canals were dug, and several steam engines were employed in pumping the water from the lake.

One hundred and sixty Hungarian officers have chartered a ship at Bremen for the port of New Chicago Thomas will mean a hearty reception, no place at every town on the road from Vienna to

> had his audience of leave, and is about to return to the United States.
> Our Minister at Berlin, Mr. Hannegan, has to the United States.
>
> Our Minister at Berlin, Mr. Hannegan, has been recalled. The name of his successor has not transpired. The rumor goes here, that the Prussian Ministry, having appointed Baron Gerold at has been founded on a equent left by a deceased oblianthrosian Ministry, having appointed Baron Gerold at pit, and all that is now needed, to carry into effect his benevolent purpose, is a Principal Teacher of the requisite merolent purpose, in a Principal Teacher of the requisite qualifications. None need apply who cannot produce the transpired. The rumor goes here, that the Prussian Ministry, having appointed Baron Gerold at Mr. Clayton's suggestion, intends to intimate its preferences for the present Secretary of our Legation, T. S. Fay, Esq. But this is only a report, and proves only that the honorable Secretary has the good wishes of the Berliners, which is already the good wishes of the Berliners, which is already sufficiently proved by his residence here of thir-

Mr. Hannegan has been unwell for several weeks, but is now in a state of convalescence.

N. B. Mr. Hannegan has been a great deal worse than unwell, but delicacy restrains our correspondent from speaking plainly.-Ed. Era.

SOMEWHAT REMARKABLE.—The Baltimore Sun. on the strength of a private letter from a citizen of Newark, now in Havana dated October 22. reports that a French war steamer arrived at the Government to assist in repelling any invasion that might be anticipated, for which the Captain-General expressed his thanks in the warmest terms. We think there must be some 300 pieces superior Black Bomba mistake about this. Demonstrations of this kind Rich Black and Colored Silk Velvets, all widths. on the part of foreign Governments will only pro- Cloaks, Mantillas, Visites, &c., of every pattern and mavoke the spirit of aggression in this country.

WRITERS OF THE WEST .- W. D. Gallagher, we otice, is enriching the columns of the Cincinnati Columbian with a series of excellent articles on the Writers of the West. No one is better qualified to do justice to so interesting a subject.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

NEW YORK, November 12, 1849. The flour market is firm at \$4.75 a \$4.84 for ommon Western and State brands, and \$5.18 a \$5.31 for Genesee; Southern, \$5.37 a \$5.50. Corn meal, \$3.121/2. Rye flour, \$2.87 a \$2.94.

Wheat is steady; sales of Genesee at \$1.18 \$1.19, red at \$1.04 a \$1.09. Corn is firm; sales at 63 a 64 cents for mixed, and 64 a 66 cents for yellow. Oats, 38 a 41 cents. Rye, 60 a 61 cents Provisions are steady; sales of 1,200 barrels of pork at \$10.621/2 for mess, and \$8.62 for prime Lard in barrels at 65% cents, in kegs at 7 a 714

PHILADELPHIA, November 12, 1849. Flour steady, but not active; sales at \$5 \$5 12½. Corn meal and rye flour, \$3. Sales of red wheat at \$1.03 a \$1.08, white a \$1.12 a \$1.15; coru is firm at 65 cents and 66 cents for yellow, and 62 cents for white; oats, 30 a 34 cents; rye, 63 cents.

The provision market is steady; sales of mes

pork at \$10.62½, and prime \$8.68; lard, 6¾ s 7½ cents, in barrels and kegs. LITTELL'S LIVING AGE.

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5. Hildreth's History of the United States.—New Yor

6. Benzole.—Fraser's Magazine.
7. Cessation of Cholera in London.—London Times.
8. Memoir of Miss Pardoe.—Bentley's Missellany.
9. Mr. Robert Simpson's Courtship.—Chambers's Jou

10. Russian and Turkish Treaties.—Britannia.
11. Punch.—New York Independent. WASHINGTON, December 27, 1845

Of all the Periodical Journals devoted to literature and science, which abound in Europe and in this country, this has appeared to me to be the most useful. It contains indeed the exposition only of the current literature of the English language; but this, by its immense extent and comprehension, includes a portraiture of the human mind if Published weekly, at six dollars a year, by
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Nov. 15—3m

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NEW YORK READING ROOM.

THEE READING ROOM at the Publication Office and Depository of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, No. 61 John street, New York. — The advantages and accommodations of this establishment (superior to any other of the kind in this country) are positively free to all. In addition to all the Liberty party newspapers now published, will be found a variety of others, Anti-Slavery, furoroable, and Pro-Slavery, comprising, in all, files of nearly one hundred weekly, semi-monthly, and monthly periodicals, published in nineteen of the United States, in Canada, Great Britain, France, and Holland. A special invitation is extended to friends and strangers visiting New York, to spend their leisure time in looking over this extensivecollection of useful information.

The National Era is received at the Reading Room, from Washington, by the earliest mail, and single copies may be purchased every Friday morning.

Nov. 11. NEW YORK READING ROOM,

THE CHEAPEST ANTI-SLAVERY TRACT YET

THE CHEAPEST ANTI-SLAVERY TRACT YET PUBLISHED.

THE ADDRESS OF THE SOUTHERN AND WEST-LERN LIBERTY CONVENTION, held at Cincinnati, June 11th and 12th, 1845, to the People of the United States; with notes, by a citizen of Pennsylvania. A pamphlet, containing 15 closely printed octave pages of facts and statistics, showing the effects of Southern Slavery on the interests of this country; on fine paper and handsome type, and sold at the sxceedingly low rate of ten dollars per thousand, or one dollar per hundred!

Orders, post paid, enclosing the money, and addressed to the subscriber, will be promptly executed; the erder should state distinctly by what mode of conveyance they are to be state distinctly by what mode of conveyance they are to be sent.

March 30.

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NOTICE! NOTICE!!

THE subscriber hereby tenders his services to any practal wishing to employ a Clerk, either in a wholesale or retail store, Book-keeper, Collector, Agest, travelling or fixed, or any other like business. He can furnish testimonials of a good moral character, of natural talents for business, and education, and of industrious habits. Persons wishing to employ will please address, (post paid,) in time for their letters to be received by the ist of December,

E. L. WILSON,

Sandy Run, Cleveland Co., N. C.

The Washington "Union" and the "Remblid" will become

Sandy Kun, Cleveland Co., N. C.

The Washington "Union" and the "Republic" will please
copy three times, and each forward account and a paper containing an insertion.

Nov. 1.

REVOLUTION IN PERIODICAL LITERATURE,

Holden's Illustrated Bollar Magazine.

SINCE the death of the projector of this popular Maga-sine, the property has passed into the hands of the sub-sorther, who will continue to publish it at the Publication Office,

No. 109 Nsssnu Street, New York,

THE NEW VOLUME,

THE NEW VOLUME,

To be commenced on the lat of January, 1850, will comprise many important improvements, which, it is believed, will render the Magazine one of the best periodicals published in the country, as it certainly is the cheapest. Am: any these improvements will be new and beautiful type, fine calendered paper, a higher order of illustrations than those heretofore given, and contributions from some of the ablest writers in America. It is the aim of the proprietor to publish a Popular Magazine. adapted to the wants of all classes of reading people in the Republic, which shall be both instructive and amusing, and free alike from the grossness which characterizes much of the cheap literature of the day, and from the vapidity of the so-called "Ladies" Magazines." The Illustrations will consist of Original Drawings engraved on wood by the best artists;

Portraits of Remarkable Persons and Views of Remarkable Places,

not enrich himself.

The Magazine will be under the editorial charge and supervision of

Charles F. Briggs,

who has been connected with it from the beginning.

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Newspaper publishers who will insert this Prospectus times, and notice the Magazine monthly, will receive a b volume for the year 1849, and an exchange for the col

year; they are requested to send only those papers in which the Prospectus and notices appear. Letters must be ad-dressed to "Holden's Dollar Magazine, No. 109 Nassau St., New York," and post-paid in all cases. Oct 25—3m. W. H. DIETZ, Proprietor.

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W.M. GUNNISON, General Commission Merchant, 101 Bowly's Wharf, Baltimore, Md. Dec. 23.-1y

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Jan. 20.

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76 South Third street, Philadelphia.

The Terms are

THE NATIONAL ERA.

For the National Era. THOUGHTS ON SLAVERY.

The institution of slavery is as certainly doom ed to destruction as any coming event can be. It can no more withstand the light and power of coming day than could the chimera of him who should now insist upon demonstrating that the progress of science and the advancement of human improvement is at an end. Mankind are ever prone to look upward and forward to independence and happiness, and will "attain the ends suitable to their condition," unless despots rule.

The finale of slavery is so obviously demanded by innumerable considerations as to secure its early accomplishment, unless some untoward event should intervene. First, the decision of common sense as to the merits of abstract right and wrong is against it. Then, a reference to the fact of unfairness and manifest injustice of the system of choosing representatives in the General Government; and, thirdly, our duties to posterity require that this disreputable blemish should be removed, ere the fabric of State passes into their hands. They, our successors, come up upon the stage of life involuntarily, on their own part, and wherefore should they be subjected to an entailment so enormous? These are a few of the considerations now presented in urging the necessity of prosecuting the work with coolness and de-

A good beginning, or, rather, a grand step, has been made. Let us insist upon the non-extension of slavery beyond its present geographical limits. This we have an unextinguishable right to do; and let us rigidly and firmly adhere to it. But let the work be carried on by the force of reason and argument, followed up by unity and concerted action on our part, and the application of the power derived from circumstances which is with-in the range of our constitutional right to wield. Show to freemen that their civil and political rights are not duly respected—that there is a class in the community with them who insist upon class in the community with them who insist upon perpetuating a control over them that is unjusti-fiable in itself, and is wholly incompatible with the first principles of this same political compact. Demonstrate to them, at the same time, the fact, that their pecuniary interest lies in the same di-rection—that free industry and slave labor are mutually uncongenial, and can never harmonize.

There is no reciprocity of interest or advantage
between them. They are, in reality, ever at variance with reference to the legitimate purpose of
producing the greatest good of the greatest number. The one system enriches the soil, and ingreaces and improves every good thing growing ber. The one system enriches the soil, and in-creases and improves every good thing growing and subsisting upon it, whilst the other harasses and oppresses all. It requires the effort and pro-duct of every energy and quality that can possi-bly be obtained, no matter by what means, from man, beast, and soil, and returns nothing to either, save that which the shallowest economy dictates. And is it not susceptible of proof, also, that a revolution in this matter of business interests does not involve the necessity of detriment, loss, or disadvantage, to the other party? Certainly the true interest of all branches and kinds of useful industry remain unharmed by the prosperity or advancement of any one. The affirmative of this proposition is being felt and admitted day by day, as the calculations of error and prejudice give way to stern reality. What, then, has any class to fear in this field?

And, with regard to our moral and social na-ture, let it be shown, furthermore, that our connection and intercourse with those accustomed to the exercise of despotic rule, owing to the nature of the habits and feelings engendered thereby, and the general character which is the sure product of such exercise, is far from being such as to enlighten and improve us of the free States, or social, political, or commercial.

to the slaveholder that his system is impoverishing to himself, and consequently detrimental to the public good and to the interests of posterity; we demonstrate to him that his abandonment of it would, with the substitution of free labor, at once increase his own wealth, the wealth of his children, and the prosperity of his native land; that, under the free system, two blades of grass, or two stalks of corn, or of cotton, would soon grow where one (or none) grew before; that two human beings could live free and happy, with all the joys, delights, and comforts attendant upon such a condition, where but one lived hefere and prevent their bold and frank avowal of it? What such a condition, where but one lived before, and that one almost without enjoyment at all. We not only prove all this to him from well-established data, but we guaranty him two dollars for his local property. ror his land where but one was the estimated value before; and if he will only accede to the terms of the proposition, the money shall actually be put into his pocket; and how could be then say that his estate had not been doubled? What should operate more forcibly upon a rational being than this coincidence and joint influence of ing than this coincidence and joint influence of certain motives that rightfully belong to the nature of man, and which are never wisely disregarded?—pecuniary interest, political rights, social and moral fraternity. The combination is undoubtedly powerful. And what, let us further inquire, can be better entitled to the devotion and regard of all the sone and reconstruction. inquire, can be better entitled to the devotion and regard of all the sons and successors of our fore-fathers in this land? Surely the monster evil against which we contend needs but to be seen to be repudiated.

Let us pursue this course undeviatingly. Let us be steady, but not rash nor vindictive, nor irrespective, altogether, of those claims on the part of others who are interested, deeply interested of others who are interested, deeply and as they conceive, in perpetuating the wrong—and which claims, they, unfortunately for all parties, still hold, by force and virtue of existing compact; and not numindful, neither, of their opinions, and not unmindful, neither, of their opinions feelings, and prejudices, if you please, but regard less always and entirely of all clamor and abuse less always and entirely of all clamor and abuse.

The recognition of slavery by the Constitution
of the United States is attributable to the peculiar circumstances and condition of affairs at the
time. Slavery existed in the country, and the
necessities of the crisis were felt to be urgent and imperative in the extreme. Something must be done to secure the unanimity that was essential be in the plea that that great document now au-thorizes the extension of slavery beyond the limits it then occupied? What is there in the nature of the case, or at all connected with the character of the institution, to justify or excuse such an inference? Being subversive of the natural rights of man, at variance with the laws of economy and prosperity, hurtful to all parties engaged in or connected with it, it ought not to be suffered to exist. To be permitted to extend into a district and over a soil hitherto free from its contamina-

But let us not lose sight of the question.

But let us not lose sight of the fact that that is
the question upon which we proposed to comment.
Our fellow-citizens of the Southern States protest Our fellow-citizens of the Southern States protest against our interfering with their institutions, their private affairs, their rights of property, &c. They say that it is their business, not ours. Well, be it so. We do not ask for nor expect the extinction of slavery otherwise than by constitutional enactments. But, at the same time, that we of the free States have a political connection with those of the South, and we do not harbor a wish to sunder that connection without cause. While to sunder that connection without cause. While we are in political communion with them, and we do not cultivate a desire to disturb it unnecessarily, yet, deeming ourselves to be injuriously affected in our rights and interests by that connection, we hold it to be justifiable in us to use nection, we hold it to be justifiable in us to use every fair means and exert every proper infuence in operating upon the public mind in those States, and among the advocates of the system elsewhere, to bring about the requisite change there, so as to induce them to do the work of emancipation themselves. We believe they would find their account in it. The extension of slavery we

crnnot, we ought not to consent to.

The Ordinance of 1787 may be numbered as crnnot, we ought not to consent to.

The Ordinance of 1787 may be numbered as the second epoch in the history of the United States Government. It seems like a prophetic foreshadowing of what might, not unreasonably, be expected, but which it was proper to provide against, as being unfit to be permitted in the government of a country claiming to be free. It has since been revived and sustained on various occasions, in the administration of national affairs, which are evidences of its life and availibility. And now, lately, it has been most nobly and energetically re-affirmed, with other great truths, upon a most ample platform. Still later, the period of its anniversary coming round, that salutary provision was again brought to the recollection of the greatest States of this great Union, its advocates have been found to stand firm and steadfast under its hanner in an hour of trial; yielding nothing to mere expediency, nothing to former party attachment or present demands, nor anything else derogatory to their own character as adherents to principle.

In conclusion, let us reiterate: Opposition to the extension of Human Slavery. It is clearly and undeniably sound doctrine, and founded upon a basis in full accordance with the purest patriotism. It can never be abandoned; it must ultimately triumph.

Forthe National Era. MY MARY.

I have a little, bright, and dark-eyed charmer Who warbles, bird-like; and no aviary Boasts sweeter songsters—with notes clearer, warmer With fondness for its loved ones—than my Mary.

In sooth I love her, and when I am sad Or musing, lone and silent, solitary, My revery is broken-loud and glad Comes to my ear the sweet voice of my Mary. And often, often, does my spirit yearn For light to guide—for Truth's bright luminary To shine upon my pathway, and to burn— A beacon ever, constant, steadfast, Mary. So that my own steps shall not lead astray;

That, if o'er Life's wide sea winds be contrary. may not falter, nor fling hope away, But walk in Faith, and cheer thee on, my Mary To thee, Life's vista soon may seem most bright, Smoothly expanding, green, like spreading prairie Thou'lt fledge thy wing, and think to take thy flight Unward and onward, joyously, my Mary. And so thou may'st—and may the atmosphere
That buoys thee at thy starting, bland and airy,

Sustain thy flight, and darken not, but chee Thy vision and thy gaze, when he my Mary, Who now beholds thee but a very child And ever-watchful foe enshroud thy mild. Fair, open brow, in deepen'd gloom, my Mary But I will not portend a shade to darker One emanation on thy path, sweet fairy; My brighter hope is, that thou'lt ever hearken

I will not, cannot deem that thy dark eve-Shall be by dark remorse suffused, or dry Farewell, my little one-one parting kiss To quicken my heart's flow; each tributary And pulsing life-stream bears its thrilling bliss nd pulsing life-stream Dears to stranger.

Home to my heart, as to its haven, Mary.

D. M. D.

Woodstown, New Jersey.

From the Seneca Advertiser. LETTER FROM SENATOR CHASE.

The letter below, from Senator Chase, was received in due course of mail, but in the midst of excitement incident to the then prevailing epidemic; and anticipating, possibly, a temporary suspension of our publication, we concluded to postpone its appearance for a short period, which postponement, under the influence of other cir-cumstances, however, has been prolonged until

CINCINNATI, July 30, 1849. MY DEAR SIR: I observe indications, in various quarters, of a disposition, on the part of influen-tical gentlemen, to interpose difficulties in the way f a cordial union between the old line Democrac and the Free Democracy, by insisting on condi-tions to which the latter cannot agree without the sacrifice of principle, which they hold far dearer

than party success.

The Free Democracy, holding, in common with the old line Democracy, the cardinal and essential doctrines of the Democratic faith, believe that the time has come for the application of those doctrines to the subject of slavery, as well as to the subjects of currency and trade. They believe that slavery is the worst form of despotism. The ownership of one man by another is the most absolute subjection known to human experience. No Democrat who has any real, living faith in the great cardinal doctrine of Democracy, that all men have equal rights by nature, and that the only legitimate object of Government is to maintain and secure these rights, can doubt that slaveholding is grossly inconsistent with Demo-

eratic principle.

It is not necessary to advert to the circumstances which, for many years, prevented either of the great parties of the country from taking any ground against slavery. It is enough that cir-cumstances are now changed. The acquisition of the Mexican Territories has presented the question of slavery in new aspects. Heretofore, the slave power was content with retaining slave better our condition in any way, or be beneficial to our successors. But, on the contrary, we are all liable to suffer from a reverse influence, in all ages, and whether that connection and intercourse be secial, political or commencial Where can more potent arguments be found than in the facts of the case? We not only show to the slaveholder that his system is impoverish-

> prevent their bold and frank avowal of it? What should interfere with manly straight-forward action in consistency with it?
>
> I can see but one thing—the alliance, so called, with the slaveholders themselves—the fear of

losing their political support and influence in a Presidential election. Now, it is very certain that no consideration of

mere political expediency ought to induce the Democracy to refrain from carrying out its own principles; and it seems to me equally certain that political expediency and duty, at this time, coincide. For, what will be the cost to the Democracy of the alliance of the slaveholders in a future Presi-

dential campaign?
To determine this question, it must first be seen what the slaveholders demand as the price of their alliance. This demand is easily stated. It is non-intervention upon the subject of slavery. That is, Northern men may think and act at home as they choose, and Southern men likewise; but when Northern men and Southern men meet at Washington, either in executive or legislative capacities, they must not take any action against slavery, but leave the slaveholders at liberty to introduce

Slaveholding wherever they can.

This, if I understand it, is the ground of the Washington Union, which has been approved by a number of Democratic prints in the free States, and universally, I believe, as well it might be, in the plays States

the slave States.

Now, it is my deliberate opinion that it is utterly impracticable to unite the Democracy on this platform in the free States.

The Free Democracy can never accede to it; and maintaining as they do the cardinal doctrines of Democracy, and occupying as they will a bold and independent position on the slavery question and every other, the people, who love boldness and independence, will rally around them in such numbers, that it will be utterly impossible for

numbers, that it will be utterly impossible for compromising Democracy to carry a respectable number of the free States, and they must, as here-tofore, divide the free States with compromising Whigism. Success, therefore, on the non-intervention platform, is, for the old Democracy, quite out of the question.

The Free Democracy believe in non-intervention, such as the Constitution requires; non-intervention, by Congress, with the legislation of the States on the subject of slavery. But neither the history of the country, nor the Constitution of the history of the country, nor the Constitution of the country, warrant non-intervention by Congress with slavery in Territories and elsewhere, without the limits of any State, but within the exclusive jurisdiction of the National Government. Slavery in such territory or places ought, at least, to be prohibited by Congress.

to be prohibited by Congress.

I have regretted to see certain expressions attributed to John Van Buren, calculated to revive unpleasant feelings—such as, that the National Democratic party is dissolved. I would prefer to say that the National Democratic party is in process of regeneration; in progress—which all its doctrines recognise—from the old platform of non-intervention to the Jeffersonian platform of slavery restriction and discouragement. It seems to me that the party in the free States ought at once to advance to the Jeffersonian ground, and there unite, in indissoluble phalanx, with their brethren of the Free Democracy. Let the party in the slave States advance to the same ground. Perhaps, in

of the Free Democracy. Let the party in the slave States advance to the same ground. Perhaps, in advancing, some may desert, and go over to the conservatives. Possibly, in the slave States, the party must go into a temporary minority. Let it be so. The compensation will be found in the concentration, the unanimity, the invincibility of the united Democracy in the free States. Triumphant in the free States, and strong by the strength of their principles, even in the slave States, the Democracy can elect its national candidates, under such circumstances, in despite of all opposition.

Such are my views. I feel a strong confidence that time will prove their correctness. I am a Democrat unreservedly, and I feel extremely solicitous for the success of the Democratic organization, and the triumph of its principles. The doctrine of the Democracy on the subjects of trade, currency, and special privileges, commands the entire assent of my judgment. But I cannot, while boldly asserting their principles in reference to these subjects, shrink from their just application to slavery. I should feel guilty of shameful dereliction to duty if I did. You know what multitudes now sympathize with me, and how truly. It is their statics the Democratic principles which

The counsels of the Washington Union tend to this, and, in my judgment, cannot be safely followed. I shall be very glad to hear from you on this subject, and meanwhile remain, truly, your friend,

S. P. Chase.

J. G. Breslin, Esq.

of "Horses! horses to the bull!" (Caballos! caballos al toro!) When the bull, a moment left ungoaded, turns upon his fallen foes, and gores and tosses them or their poor carcasses, the very welkin rings with screams of pleasure and excitement, and the animal becomes a hero for the moment.

From Glimpses of Spain. THE BULL FIGHTS.

The Amphitheatre-Spectators-Order of Ceremoni and Manner of the Fights.

As we rode into Ronda on the morning we ar rived, I met an Irish gentleman whom I had seen at Malaga, and who had come up, with his wife, to spend the summer in the mountain air. He very kindly told me that he had secured a box, or balcon, for the bull-fights, and would be happy I should join his party. Early, therefore, on the afternoon of the 20th, we made our way into the Plaza, full

of the 20th, we made our way into the Plaza, tuli
of expectation and excitement, as the reader may
imagine, it being our first essay.

The amphitheatre at Ronda is a large one, two
stories high, and built of stone. The galleries are
covered by a roof of tiles, supported by stone columns; but all the rest is open to the sky. The
distribution of the parts is very simple. First, is the arena, circular of course, surrounded by a barrier six feet high, of heavy planks inserted firmly into square stone columns. Outside the barrier, there is a corredor, some six or eight feet wide, running the whole way round, and opening on the arena by four doors. There is a ledge upon the barrier, on the arena side, some two feet from the ground, on which the chulos step, as they leap over when the battle is too hot for them. The corredor, around its outer circle, has another barrier, considerably higher than the first, and from the top of that begins the lower tier of seats. These rise behind each other, at a moderate an-These rise behind each other, at a moderate angle, and, being nearest to the fight, are favored as the choice resort of all the critics and the "fancy." The second tier has benches, like the first, which are frequented, chiefly, by the poorest classes, being cheaper than the range below. It has, besides, a few balcones, for families and parties, whence you can watch the sport quite at your ease.

The doors which open from the arena to the correlor, are placed at the cardinal points of the corresor. That to the north leads out to the

compass. That to the north, leads out to the main street. Through it, the men of war come main street. Through it, the men of war come straggling in, as the appointed hour draws nigh. They make their exit by the door-way opposite, which leads "behind the scenes." From this last direction the new horses and new picadores come out, when they are needed to supply death's ravages. The western door is smaller than the rest, and leads to the toril, the bull-house, where the interior is in writing this property were the start. victim is in waiting. Directly over the toril, the Alcalde sits, surrounded by his fellow-councilmen, the municipal balcon being radiant with red hangings. Above the Alcalde's station, is another box, likewise upholstered famously, where sit the "royal and illustrious" Maestranza; a sort of corporation instituted by Ferdinand and Isabella, for now ranging, in its dignity and functions, somewhere between a jockey club and the House of Lords. Next to these dignitaries sit the reverend clergy, in their box magnificent with crimson velvet; and, to be candid, that box was better filled than any one I saw. I looked in vain, however "dark, scowling priests" of whom Ford speaks, as snuffing autos de fe in roasted bull flesh. They were fat, comfortable old gentlemen, deep in the shadows of their shovel-hats, and, if the outer man be any token of the inner, more likely to enjoy, as all good Christians would, the odor of a roasted copon than the fumes of hecatombs of heretics. If Mr. Ford had called to see instead of slandering them, they would, I dare say, have heaped coals of fire upon his head, by asking him to dinner. All of the boxes I have mentioned are, the reader will observe, upon the western side— the object being (as the sport is always in the afternoon) to leave the functionaries comfortably in the shade. There were two boxes opposite, upon the sunny side—one occupied by British officers, up from Gibraltar, the other by the gentleman whose guest I was. The sunshine annoyed us terribly, in spite of screens and curtains, and it was easy to comprehend why even the benches a la sombra (in the shade) commanded the highest prices. In the balcon of the officers, the trumpeter

was stationed, who, at the signals which the Al-calde gave with his white handkerchief, sounded,

from time to time, the various summons of the

Down to the moment when the sport was to talking, and making themselves merry. When all things were in readiness, a file of soldiers cleared the ring; the spectators gathered to their seats; the soldiers took the stations dedicated to their service; the shouts and screams, the jibes and jests, (bromas y burlas,) with which the sovereigns had greeted all they did not fancy, were for a moment hushed, and the performers made their entry by the eastern gate, just opposite the box of the Alcalde. First came the banderilleros, or chulos, as the people call them, the matadores in front, and all on foot. Behind were the three picadores, and all on foot. Behind were the three picadors, mounted, with their spears in hand. They marched across, and, taking off their hats to the Alcalde, asked his leave, as is the form, to follow their disporting. The Alcalde, nothing loth, and having himself come on purpose, took his hat off, too, and owned the soft impeachment; whereupon the troop dispersed, each to his appointed station. The picadores were dressed with low-crowned, broad-brimmed hats, such as were worn when Arcady was but a sheep-walk. They had very rich, short jackets, trimmed and embroidered heavily with gold and silver. Under their buckneavity with gold and stiver. Under their buck-skin pantaloons, they wore, upon the outside of the leg, from hip to ancle, stout plates of iron, that were horn-proof. Their spears were more defen-sive than offensive, being merely long shafts, shod at one end with iron, and finished with a sort of spike or goad. The footmen wore their silken and embroidered jackets like the knights, but they had silken hose and breeches, and wore light shoes, for active motion. On their heads they had black silken caps or nets, beneath which, from the very centre of the organ of philoprogenitiveness, sprang a long, twisted sort of queue. When they came in, they had rich cloaks slung on their shoulders, but these they three aside for others quite as gay though not so costly, with which to feed the fury of the bull. Clad in their glitterfeed the fury of the bull. Clad in their glittering and quaint raiment, most of them finely made,
and all athletic, active men, they formed a gallant and attractive circle, as they put themselves
in order for the fight. The picadores ranged themselves upon the left of the Alcalde, each distant
about three lengths from his neighbor. The
spear (garrocha) was firmly grasped in the right
hand; the horses blindfold, and under the complete control of the hore spurs and terrible curb. hand; the horses bindfold, and under the com-plete control of the huge spurs and terrible curb-bits that they were ridden with. The *chulos* spread themselves about the ring—some sitting on the barrier, and others just behind it, with

their bright cloaks trailing over.

The Alcalde gives the signal; the trumpet sounds; and then a servant opens the toril. Perhaps the bull is standing with his back to the spectators. If so, the servant touches him with hat or stick, and at the sound of shouting he comes hat or stick, and at the sound of shouting he comes forth. Perhaps his head is at the very front, and then the mozo has just time to step into his niche behind the door, pull it back over him, and save his life. The bull sees, first, the gay cloaks of the chulos, and rushes at them. Their owners leap the barrier, and leave him the red muslin. He turns around, and then, for the first time, takes notice of the picadores. If he remembers the sharp pricking of the herdsman's goad, he pauses in the centre of the ring to make his calculations. Most generally, maddened by the shouting of the populace, and almost blind with rage, he thunders at the horsemer. They brace themselves to meet him, with spear in rest, and steadied by the pressure of the arm. The horse is turned half round, with his right shoulder to the bull, and the art is, to press the bull off to the right, while, with the bridle-hand, they bring the horse round to the left, and save him and themselves. And certainly it is a splendid show of courage, strength, and skill, when the brave horseman who is first attacked turns the foe off successfully—the second welcomes him with equal fortune, and the third has no worseluck! But when, as often happens, the desperate charge has been too much even forth. Perhaps his head is at the very front, and third has no worse luck! But when, as often happens, the desperate charge has been too much even for skill and nerve, and, spite of lance and horsemanship, the bull has gored the vitals of the beast, and, lifting him madly, with his rider, tosses both against the earth or barrier—or when, though well turned off at first, instead of going on from picador to picador, the bull attacks the rear of the poor horse, as he retreats—drags out his bowels—flings the rider forward, and tramples, in his fury, upon both—the scene is frightful to an unfamiliar eye. Then it is the chulos must come forward to the horseman's rescue, and, with their trailing cloaks, draw off the bull to where another picador is waiting to receive him.

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It may be that the fallen picador is stunned. Perhaps his iron sheathing prevents him from getting himself rid of horse and saddle. Assistants ants gather to his aid then, while others cheat the bull away. Sometimes the picador falls toward is the barrier, and, catching at it as he tumbles, lets his stirrups go, and with his strong arm swings himself into the corredor, while the bull wreaks his fury on the fallen horse. Sometimes, rushing from picador to picudor, the bull prostrates all three, and then the whole arena is alive with futtering cloaks—the active chulos tolling the animal from side to side, up to the very barrier, which they leap over, sometimes not more than half a foot before his horns. The greater the slaughter of horses and overthrow of riders, the louder is the shouting of the people, and the wilder their applause. Let the picadores fight shy for but a single moment—let there be delay—the alightest of lorses and overthrow of riders, the louder is the shouting of the people, and the wilder their applause. Let the picadores fight shy for but a single moment—let there be delay—the alightest—in the forthcoming of new horses to supply the places of the slain—and the fierce cry goes up,

with vain pursuit of the fleet chulos, stands pawing the centre of the ring, or, with head down to the ground, goes backward from his foes. Up then there goes again the cry, "Al toro! caballos al toro! obligato?" (force him!) The picador, excited, moves his terried, perhaps already wounded, animal up toward the bull, waving his lance, or boldly pricking the poor devil on the nose or forchead! Then there is another charge, and probably a dengerous one, for the picador is in the probably a dangerous one, for the picador is in the midst of the arena, far from the barrier, and has no method of escape, if he is thrown, except to creep upon his knees and hands, and trust the

and they take the former name from the banderil-las, with which it is their business to torment the animal. These are wooden rods, some two feet long, pointed with an iron barb. The rods, themselves, are covered and bedecked with festoons of selves, are covered and bedecked with festions of cut, colored paper. When the signal is given, bundles of these are brought into the arena, and the performer takes one in each hand. If the bull has been a coward or a sluggard, the crowd cry, 'fuego' fuego'" (fire! fire!) and they bring in banderillas, to the barbs of which are fixed fire-crackers, which explode and hiss on the poor brute as the barb enters according and maddening him. as the barb enters, scorchiug and maddening him. The chulo's business is to plant one banderilla upon each side of the neck or shoulders, equidistan from the central line, as near as may be, and this, of course, demands no little skill. One of the performers flourishes his cloak and wins the bull's attention. The other, with the banderillas, come attention. The other, with the banderities, comes up stealthily behind. The bull, perceiving, turns on him, and as he charges with his head bent down, the chulo plants his instruments of torture where he will, and leaps, with wonderful agility, beyond the sweep of the huge horns. Another and another follows, till the bull runs, furious and lowing desperately from one side of the preparts. lowing desperately, from one side of the arena to the other, or leaps the barrier at a bound, and rushes round the corredor within. Now, the spectators on the lower seats take part in the perform ance, beating the poor beast with their long staves The chulos worry and bewilder him yet more— the gate next to him is thrown open, and he rushs once again into the ring.

Now the end draws nigh. The trumpet sounds,

and lo! the matador, with long, straight sword in hand, and dark red closk, goes forward to the grave Senor Alcalde, makes his bow, flings down his cap upon the earth, and girds himself for deeds of death. of death! Perhaps he has a speculation of his own on hand, and then he keeps his cap until he has saluted some balcon or gentleman he means to toast, (brindar.) That done, the cap goes down before the party honored, and the matador announces that the bull shall die, in compliment to him. Some largess is, of course, expected, when the deed is done. The executioner now waves his cloak and flings himself before his victim. Perhaps the animal is wary, and the chulos are com-pelled to flit around and tempt him to his fate. He makes a charge—the agile matador steps to one side, and mocks him with the empty cloak Another and another charge, and then the thing grows serious. You see the cloak advanced in the left hand, and just behind it, pointed carefully, the formidable blade is glittering. The bull sweeps on, and when the cloak is lifted, it may be he is only wounded-the sword stuck slightly his neck or shoulder, and falling or flying out as he leaps wildly in his agony. Perhaps it has passed in between the shoulders, and has hurt the lungs. A few more leaps, then, and there is a staggering—a bound or two—and with the bloodstreams rushing from his nostrils, he falls dead. Perhaps the dexterous blow has pierced the hear, and then he falls without the sign of blood. If he the hilt, or cleaves the spine with a short dagger. In a moment, then, you hear the tinkling of the bells, and there comes in a team of mules decked gaudily. By turns they drag out the dead hero and the horses he has slain; a servant covers, with fresh dirt or saw-dust, all the traces of the fray; the ring is cleared again; the picadores are once more in their places; the trumpet sounds, and then, amid the shoutings of the more and more excited crowd, another bull comes out, to take his

turn at slaughtering and being slaughtered.
In the fights at Ronda, there were eight bulls in the fights at Ronda, there were eight bulls each day. The first day, fourteen horses fell—eighteen the second. One picador was taken senseless from the ring the first day, but he reappeared the second, and fought his bulls triumphantly. The second day, our friend Pipuito pan was carried off, as I thought, dead—but, two days after, he rode back to Seville. The matadores made at the hungling work of it. Only two first mate rather bungling work of it. Only two first-rate blows were given—both the second day. Unhappily, the artist toasted the *Ingleses* upon each occasion, which made some inroads on our purses.

One of them seemed well pleased with his reception, for he flung up to our box the ribbon, or divisa, which was on the bull's neck when he sallied out, (the colors of the breeder,) and which is held the trophy, like the fox's brush. When the Alcalde deems a death well stricken, he testifies his calce deems a death well stricken, he testifies his approbation by bestowing the carcass on the matador, who forthwith cuts an ear off with his sword, and keeps it as a mark of property. The perquisite is worth much or little, according to the market value of bull-beef. After the matador has slain his beast, he draws his sword out from the world wires it were his abole to the his word wires it were his abole to the his word. wound—wipes it upon his cloak—makes his bow to the Alcalde, and then to those whom he has toasted. They throw their gift down to him in a handkerchief. A chulo, his attendant, picks it up and hands it to him, and thereupon he takes his leave with majesty.

leave with majesty.

The first day was a strange one, from two acordents. The one was not so rare as dangerous. One of the matadores aimed badly, and his sword, striking a bone, flew like a javelin, some twenty feet among the crowd, wounding a young man seriously in the hand. It might have slain him, and it is a wonder that it did not. The other circumstance was said to be without a precedent cumstance was said to be without a precedent One of the bulls, worried and flying from the matador, leapt over barrier and corredor and inner barrier, alighting, clear, among the benches and the crowd—not stumbling and blundering, but the crowd—not stumbling and blundering, but erect and dangerous—goring on every side. Fortunately, it was the sunny portion of the gallery, and the people were comparatively few, so that there was no one seriously hurt, but a poor fellow whose thigh was badly ripped. Yet the rolling down, the scampering and rushing, were wonderful to see. The bull made at the soldiers, and they despred their revisitors and we Completely. they dropped their musketry and ran. Completely master of the field, he made his way up to the topmost bench, and then, deliberately stepping down, went quietly into the box above the northern or main entrance. There, being on a level with his worship the Alcalde, the bull looked over and his worship during as much setoniabed. with his worship the Alcalde, the bull looked over, and his worship, quite as much astonished, looked back at the bull. It was a move which was not in the game, and therefore startled the spectotors for a while; but they soon recovered. Some of them caught up the deserted weapons of the soldiery, and charged bayonets upon his bullship, who retreated to the topmost bench again. There, the matador assailed him with a fatal thrust, and, falling like a stone, he rolled down with a thundering noise into the corredor, whence he was dragged at the mule's heels—a hard and ignominious fate, to follow such an exploit!

From the Free (la.) Sentinel. SLAVE CASE.

A Statement of Facts connected with the Slave Case of Lather A. Donnell,

house where Clark had concealed them into Franklin county, I having no knowledge of it till the next day. I neither directly nor indirectly aided in removing them from that fodder house, this being the turning point in the case, according to the charge of Judge McLean to the Jury. The next day, the owner of the slaves came to Clark's, offering a reward of five series haved. next day, the owner of the slaves came to Clark's, offering a reward of five or six hundred dollars for their apprehension, but he never got them. Clark, failing to get the reward, seemed anxious to vent his spite in some way upon me, repeating his threats, and declaring that he regretted he had not "put a ball through Donnell the night the writ was served." He happened to be a member of the Grand Jury for the next Term of the Decatur Circuit Court and was of course a wit-New horses are at hand. The picadores, perhaps, persuaded by the manager to be a little care-ful of their horse-flesh, or battered into caution and chary of their bones, hang back. It may be that the bull himself, sick of the spear, and tired with vain pursuit of the fleet chulos, stands paw-ing the centre of the ring, or, with head down to Decatur Circuit Court, and was of course a witness against me. His son, Richard Clark, was before the Grand Jury, and testified, that, I, in company with William Hamilton, came to his fodder house, removed the negroes, and conveyed them off. I have already positively denied the truth of this statement, and would swear to my denial of this statement, and would swear to my denial in any Court of Justice; but I could not clear myself without the testimony of Wm Hamilton, who was joined with me in the suit, and could not therefore be a witness. This joinder was doubtless designed as an advantage over me, for Hamilton is quite a young man, without any property out of which damages could be made. Five indictments were found against me in the Decatur Circuit Court, on one of which I was found guilty and fined fifty dollars the costs amounting to one creep upon his knees and hands, and trust the dexterous chulos to keep the bull away. Lucky he who can escape such peril. But the sport begins to flag. The neck and shoulders of the bull are red with traces of the spear-point. His tongue protrudes, and he is tardy at the charge. The Alcalde waves his handkerchief—the trumpet sounds—the picadores, retiring to the barrier, now fly before the bull as he approaches, for their part of the performance has been ended.

The banderilleros come next upon the stage and fined fifty dollars, the costs amounting to one hundred and twenty-five or thirty dollars, the others being non-prossed for the want of testimony from Kentucky as to the escape of the slaves. In the suit before alluded to, in the U. S. Court, I was adjudged to pay the value of the slaves, esti-The banderilleros come next upon the stage. They are the same whom I have called the chulos, mated at \$1,500, and the costs, amounting to \$1,000, besides the lawyer's fees. Altogether, I am bound for nearly \$3,000, and am liable besides to pay a

penalty of five hundred dollars to the plaintiff, to be recovered in an action of debt, under the same aw, giving the right to sue for the value of the The foregoing facts I submit to a candid public, trusting that they establish a claim in my favor upon its liberality. I cannot reproach myself with anything I have done in the premises, yet the most f what I am worth in the world, and have toiled of what I am worth in the world, and have tonied hard for, will be swept from me, unless aided by others. In my own county, and chiefly in my own neighborhood, some \$800 have been subscribed, payable by the first of January next, when the stay on the judgment against me will expire. If every man who is able would subscribe, and pay by that time, a small sum, the amount required could be made up without being felt by any one. The following named persons are authorized, and the most of them have promised, to act in rocuring subscriptions for the object named, to Levi Jessup, Richmond ; John Maxwell, George

W. Julian, Achilles Williams, R. Vaile, Centreville, Indiana; James H. Cravens, S. S. Harding, New Marion and Milan. Ripley county, Indiana; William Stubbs, West Elkton, Ohio; Dr. Deming, Lafayette, Indiana; Henry Henly and Mr. Young Carthage, Indiana; Seth Hershaw, Greensboro' Henry county, Indiana; Rev. J. Rankin, Ripley Brown county, Ohio; Joel Parker, Newport, Ind. H. & J.S. Harvey, Centre, Grant county, Indiana; George Evans, Spiceland, Henry county, Indiana; Elihu Davis, Economy, Indiana; Zachariah Bee-son, Dalton, Indiana; Jonathan Macy and Mor-decai Hiatt, Milton; Jonathan Huddleston, Dublin, Indiana; R. Pedrick, near Richmond; James Baldwin, near Washington; Eleazer Hiatt, four miles north of Richmond; R. T. Reed, Clayton Brown, near Boston; Lewis Burke, Rich Lewis Gould, Dearborn county, Indiana; Laura Haveland, Raisin, Lawrence county, Michigan. Any of those persons can give information respecting the matter, or inquiries can be addressed to me, at Clarksburgh, Decatur county, Indiana; any money that may be collected can be forwarded to me at any time, and should be sent by the first of January next. LUTHER A. DONNELL.

A pleasant little story is told of Queen Victoria and the Corn Laws. During the second year of her Sovereignty, and while yet a maiden, she was one day skipping the rope as a relaxation from the pressure of official duties: Lord Melbourne, the Premier, was superintending the royal amusement. She suddenly stopped, and turning to him with a thoughtful look, (the cares of State no doubt clouding her brow.) said, "My Lord, what are these corn laws, which my people are making such a noise about?" Said the courtly Premier, in reply, "Please your Majesty, they are the laws regulate the consu in your Majesty's dominions." "Indeed," rejoined the Queen, "have any of the staff officers of my Life Guards got the consumption? Poor fel-lows!" Her Majesty then resumed the skipping

MRS. EMILY H. STOCKTON, No. 161 Chestnut street, Oct. 25—tf

THE PARKEVILLE HYDROPATHIC INSTI-

THE PARKEVILLE HYDROPATHIC INSTI-TUTE,

A CCESSIBLE from all parts of the United States—situ-A ted two miles south of Woodbury, in the county town of Gloucester County, New Jersey, and five miles from Red Bank—having been opened under favorable anspices, is now in successful operation, for the cure of Gout, Rheumatism, Bronchitis, Consumption, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Diarrheea, Paralysis, Neuragias, Nervous, Febrile, and Cutaneous dis-cases, under the superintendance of Dr. Detter, formerly of Morristown, N. J., and recently of the Round Hill Retreat, Massachusetts.

eases, under the superintendance of Dr. Dexter, formerly of Morristown, N. J., and recently of the Round Hill Retreat, Massachusetts.

This Institution was built expressly for a Water Cure Establishment, is capable of accommodating fifty patients, and abundantly supplied with vater of the purest quality.

The treatment of disease by water is no longer matter of experiment; but a few years have elapsed since the first Water Cure Institution was opened in the U. S., and the result of its administration, in both acute and chronic diseases, has convinced the most incredulous of its efficacy.

The Managers deem it unnecessary to refer to the numerous and astonishing cures which have been effected at this institutios, (notwithstanding they have permission from many patients to do so.) Should any applicant desire information of this kind, they will be referred to the patients themselves, who will certify to the benefit which they received while at the Parkeville Institute.

The winter is the best season for Hydropathic treatment.

"Diseases gallop on towards a cure in the cold season, while the instinctive tendencies of the system are more manifest," reaction being them more easily produced.

In the experience and skill of the Superintendent, who was one of the earliest practitioners of Hydropathy in this country, the utmost confidence may be placed.

The location of the Institution has been selected for the peculiar salubrity of its atmosphere, the inexhaustible supply of water, its proximity to the city, and the advantages which it offers for fully carrying out the principles and practices of the Water Cure.

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THE BATHING DEPARTMENT

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Pareville is about nine miles from Philadelphia, sur rounded by a flourishing neighbourhood of industrious and enterprising armers. Communication may be had with the City, either by water or otherwise, several times daily. There are churches and schools in its immediate vicinity. The Managers, while they offer the advantages of their Institution to the diseased, would also tender them the comforts and conveniences of a home.

TREMS-for the first four weeks, Ten Dollars per week, after that, Eight Dol ars per week, which includes board, treatment, and all other charges, except washing. Those requiring extra accommodation, will be charged accordingly. The water treatment is not a panaeca that will oure all diseases; it is therefore necessary that each applicant should have the benefit of a careful examination: In every instance the doctor will candidly state his opinion, and then applicants will be at liberty to become patients or not, as they think proper. This examination can be made in Philadelphia, or at the institute, fix which a fee of five dollars is to be paid at the time of making the examination.

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oremises.

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Oct. 25—tf

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drilling, &c.
Mixed cassimere pants Drab and blue pants Doeskin pants, fancy shades (All grades, out, quantity and quality of
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Mixed business coats
Green business coats
Dros coats
Brook coats
(Every shade of color, such as dahlia, green,
royal purple, drake-neek, black, blue,
&c.)
[unting coats

and all affections arising from

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It possesses a marvellous efficacy in all complaints arising from indigention, from acidity of the stomach, from unequal circulation, determination of blood to the head, palpitation of the heart, cold feet and cold hands, cold chills and hot flashes over the body. It has not had its equal in coughs and celds, and promotes easy expectoration and gentle perspiration, relaxing stricture of the lungs, throat and every other part.

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while the other does; it sours, ferments, and blows the bottles containing it into fragments; the sour, acid liquid exploding, and damaging other goods! Must not this horrible compound be poisonous to the system? What! put acid into a system already diseased with acid! What causes dyspeps is but acid? Do we not all know, that when food sours in our stomachs, what mischief it produces!—flatulence, heartburn, palpitation of the heart, liver complaint, diarrhoradysentery, colic, and corruption of the blood? What is scradylas but an acid humor in the body? What produces all the humors which bring on cruptions of the skin, seald head sait rheum, crysipelas, white swellings, fever-sores, and all ulcerations, internal and external? It is nothing under heaven but an acid substance, which sours, and thus spoils all the fluids of the body, more or less. What causes rheumatism, but a sour acid fluid, which insinuates itself between the joints and elsewhere, irritating and inflaming the tender and delicate tissues upon which it acts? So of nervous diseases, of impurity of the blood, of deranged circulations, and nearly all the ailments which afflict human nature.

Now, is it not horrible to make and sell, and infinitely worse to use, this G. R. GRAHAM, J. R. CHANDLER, AND J. B. TAYLOR, EDITORS.

THE January number of Graham's Magasine—the first number of the New Volume—is now ready for the mails and for shipments to agents. The Publishers and Editors, while expressing satisfaction in the extraordinary success with which their efforts to elevate the character of the periodical literature of the country have been crowned, respectfully offer a statement of their preparations for the New Volume. It is well known that no other Magasine ever published in the English language has pressuted such an array of illustrious contributors. Bryant, Cooper, Paulding, Herbert, Longfellow, Hofman, Willis, Fay, Simms, constitute slone a corps greater than any ever before engaged for a single work. An examination of our last volumes will show that these distinguished writers have all furnished for this miscellany articles equal to the best they have given to the world. They, with our other old contributors, will continue to enrish our pages with their productions; and several eminent authors who have not hitherto appeared in our pages will hereafter be added to the list. Of course, therefore, all attempts to compete with Graham's Magasine, in its literary character, will be ansuccessful. In every department, the highest talent in the country will be enlisted, and no effort spared to maintain its present reputation as the leading literary periodical of America.

Now, is it not horrible to make and sell, and imminest worse to use, this

Souring, Fermenting, Acid "Compound" of S. P.

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and yet he would fain have it understood that Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Gennine Original Sarauparitia, is an Imitation of his inferior preparation!!

Heaven forbid that we should deal in an article which would bear the most distant resemblance to S. P. Townsend's article! and which should bring down upon the Old Dr. such a mountain lead of complaints and criminations from Agents who have sold, and purchasers who have used S. P. Townsend's Permenting Compound.

We wish it understood, because it is the absolute truth, that S. P. Townsend's article and Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilia are heaven wide apart, and infinitely dissimilar; that they are unlike in every particular, having not one single thing in common.

As S. P. Townsend is no doctor, and never was, is no chemist, no pharmaceutist—knows no more of medicine or disease than any other common, unscientific, unprofessional man, what guarantee can the public have that they are receiving a genuine solentific medicine, containing all the virtues of the articles used in preparing it, and which are incapable of changes which might render them the agents of disease, instead of health!

It is to arrest frauds upon the unfortunate, to pour laim into wounded humanity, to kindle hope in the despairing into wounded humanity, to kindle hope in the despairing into wounded humanity, to kindle hope in the despairing hoseom, to restore health and bloom and vigor into the crushed and broken, and to banish infirmity—that OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND has seught and found the opportantly and means to bring his

Grand, Universal, Concentrated Remedy, within the reach, and to the knowledge of all who need it, that they may learn and know, by jayful experience, its Transcendent Power to Heal!

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